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Selected
PLANTS, FLOWERS and FRUITS
Best Adapted to the Pacific Coast

MAY 27 1931



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Greenhouses and Nursery Grounds - - 26th Avenue North and East Galer Street

PHONE CAPITOL 4200

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

*My friend has lands & vast estate,
And many goods & earthly store,
But I have roses o'er my gate
And Love to greet me at the door.
- Flanner.*

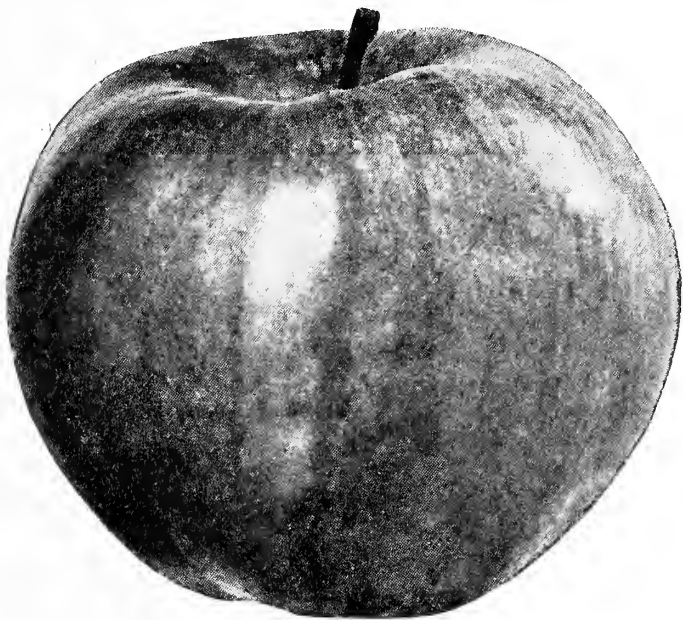


Fruit Department

Apples

THE Apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the whole season. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider to be the best for general planting.

Early Summer Varieties



Duchess of Oldenburg

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Season, July and August, Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish yellow, with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grain, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking and fine market sort.

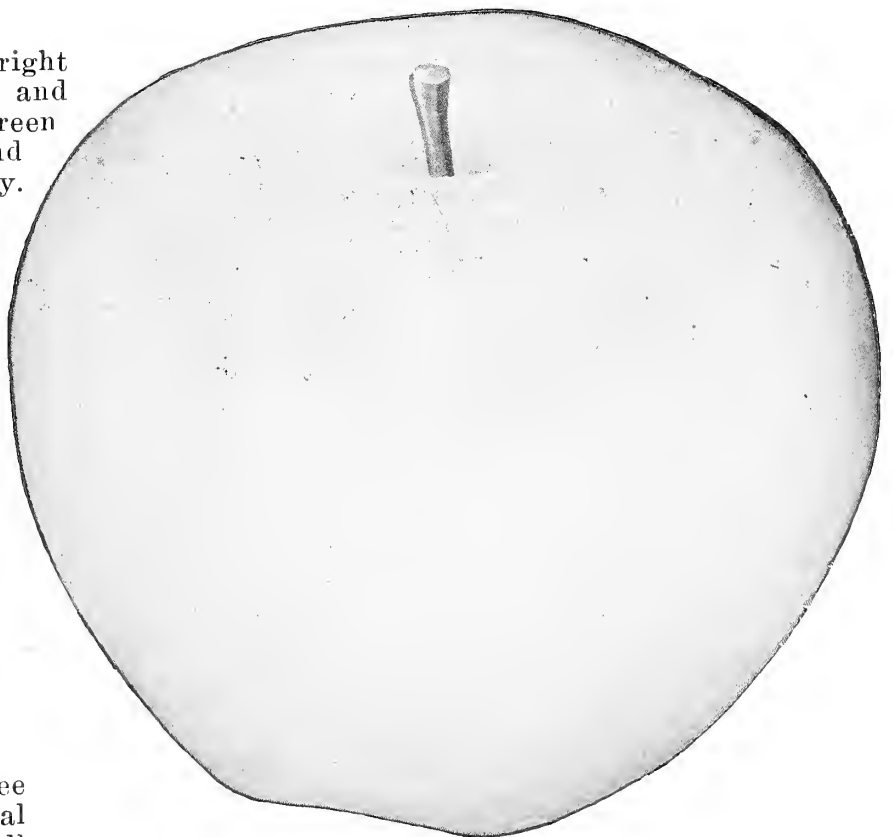
EARLY HARVEST—Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, flavor rather acid, fine. Season July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the Northern states and Southwest.

GOLDEN SWEET—Medium or rather large, roundish, slightly flattened; greenish, becoming pale yellow; flesh very sweet, good, of moderate quality. The fruit is always fair, the tree is a free grower and very productive. Late summer. Tender for West; succeeds well in Southwest.

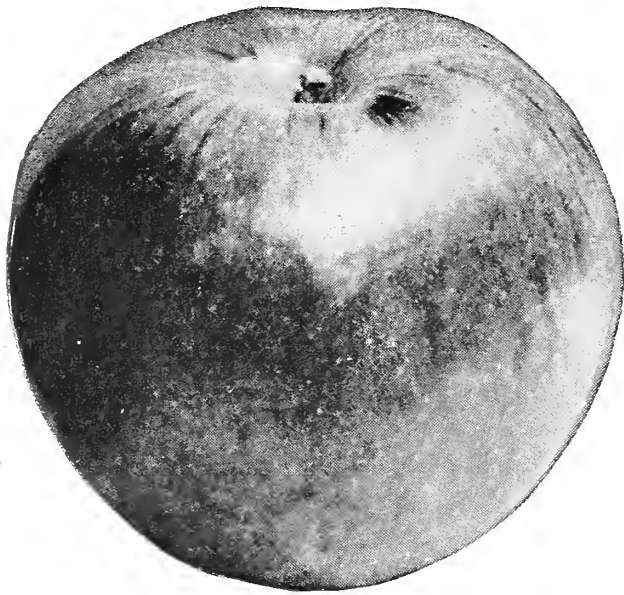
RED ASTRACHAN—Season, July. Tree upright spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium, greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white; crisp, juicy. brisk acid; good.

RED JUNE—Size medium, oblong, with brilliant red skin; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a sprightly agreeable flavor; quite early and continues to ripen for four weeks, and will keep long after ripe for a summer apple; profitable for market. The tree is fine, erect grower, very hardy, bears young and abundantly. A valuable early apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Season, July. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer. One of the few sorts that do well even on poor thin land.



Early Harvest



Wealthy

Mid-Summer and Fall Varieties

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple)—Season, October and November. An old and well known variety. Tree a moderate grower. Very hardy and not very well adapted for growing in the South. Productive. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red with splashes of same on shady side; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed; flavor sub-acid, extra good.

CRAVENSTEIN—Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange; tender and crisp, with a highly aromatic flavor; tree very vigorous. August and September.

WEALTHY—Is now extensively planted in all the apple-growing states and may be termed the best apple of its season. Fruit large, regular, smooth, light yellow with crimson stripes and splashes; flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid with delicious aroma. Splendid dessert and cooking apple. Fine for home garden as well as commercial orchards. Season, September to January.

Winter Varieties

ARKANSAS BLACK—A remarkably handsome, large perfectly smooth apple. Roundish flat to conical shapes; color a very dark red, slightly dotted with white. Flesh is yellow, juicy and delicious, keeping late. December to April.

BALDWIN—Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern states. Tree a vigorous open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Comes slow into bearing, but produces abundantly when mature. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich, crisp and juicy.

BELLFLOWER—(Yellow Bellefleur)—Large, often quite large; surface pale yellow, often with a blush; very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid, excellent, keeps all through winter. Growth of tree rather upright; succeeds best on rather light soils where it bears exceptionally fine crops.

BEN DAVIS—Season, January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in the Central States. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

DELICIOUS—This variety is one of the most popular if not the most popular dessert or eating apple on the market. It is fully as good as its name implies—it is truly "Delicious". It is medium to large, oblong and of the sheepnose type. Color light green, shaded, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson. It is fine grained, juicy, mild. Is fully as hardy as Winesap and should be given a place in every home orchard.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—An apple of the highest quality. It is one of the fancy dessert apples and ranks with Delicious and Jonathan on the markets. Medium to large; bright yellow with pink cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, with a very pleasing spicy flavor. Like Jonathan it is equally adapted to almost all culinary uses as well as for eating out of the hand. For pies, marmalade, sauce and dumplings, it is one of the best. It has hardly enough acid for the best jelly apple. The tree is hardy, grows upright and is quite disease and insect resistant. Season of fruit, November to January.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, harder and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.



Delicious

JONATHAN—This variety is probably better known to average consumers of dessert apples than any other variety. It is recognized on all markets of the country as one of the best among the few leaders of high quality eating apples. The fact that its qualities and flavor are also superior and outstanding when used for culinary purposes adds to its popularity. The fruit is medium size, red and beautiful. The tree is slightly slow of growth when young, but grows stronger as it attains age. It bears young and abundantly. It is quite hardy and thrives in all of the Central West except in the drier portions of the northwest part. Season November to February.

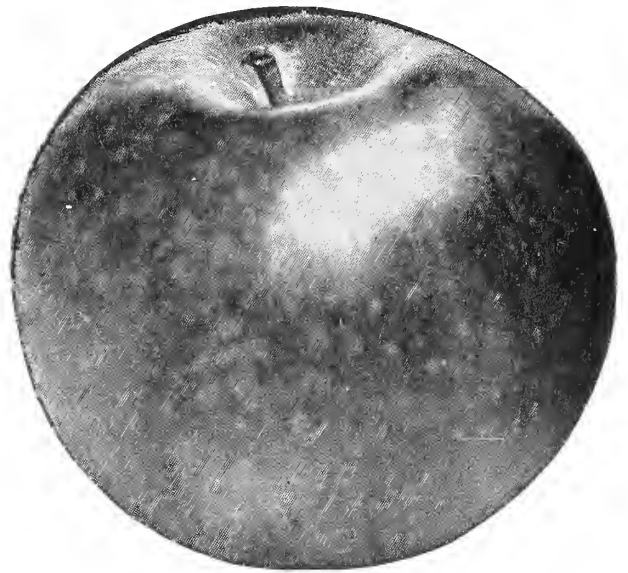
McINTOSH RED—Season, December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, slightly aromatic, sub-acid, very good quality.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring. To afford fine fruit, tree must receive good cultivation and attention. A market fruit of highest quality.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern states as a dessert apple and for cooking; tree vigorous, spreading; heavy, constant bearer after reaching maturity.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety. Attains highest perfection on medium soils.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Most profitable market variety. Originated in Kansas and especially adapted to it. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Drouth resisting. Season, November to February.



Jonathan

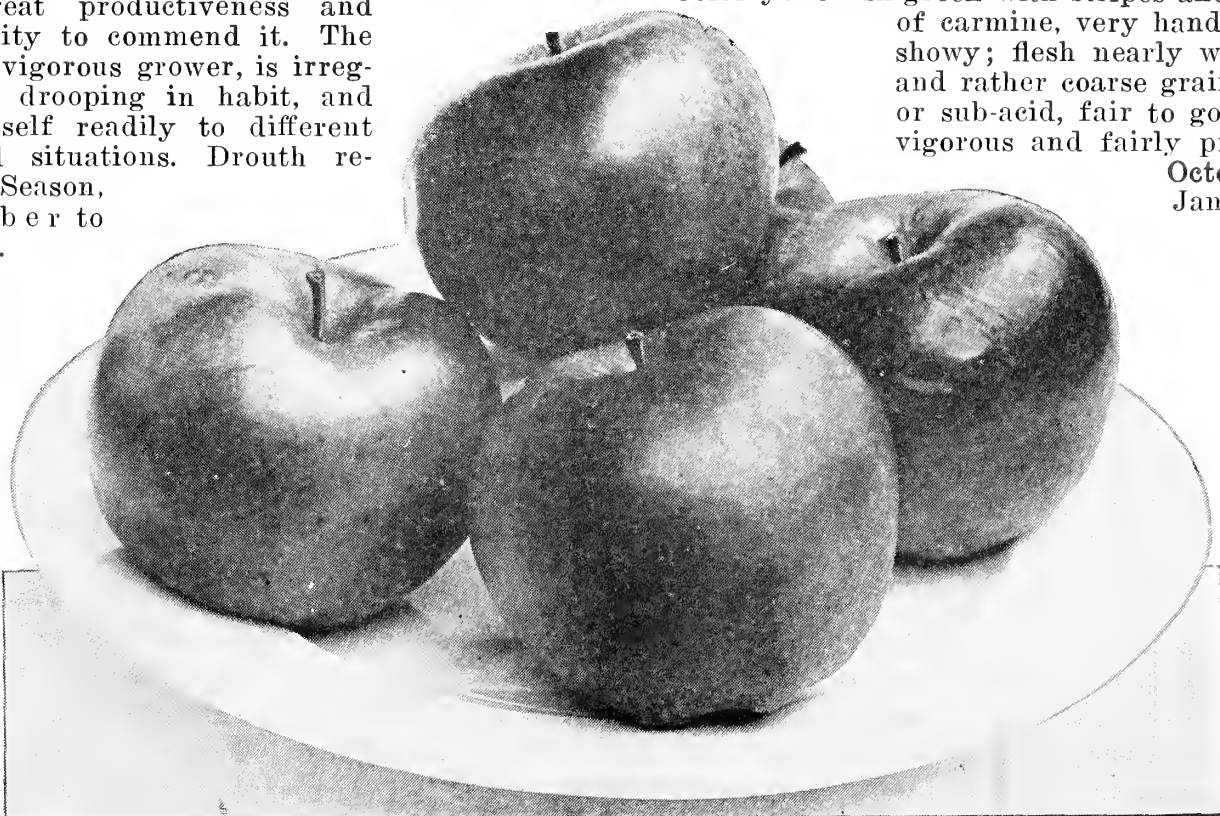
TOLMAN SWEET—Season, December to March. One of the most popular of the old eastern varieties. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side.

WINESAP—Medium size, dark red, juicy, mild. A favorite late winter apple and a leading commercial variety on all markets, as well as a very popular home apple in the West. Should be planted liberally both in commercial and home orchards south of Nebraska-Dakota state line and east of 100th principal meridian. Is a high class dessert apple; also good to very good for sauce, pies, jelly and marmalade. December to April.

WINTER BANANA—Fine, vigorous, grower, large healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden-yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples. A valuable market variety, but bruises easily and is not adapted to long distance shipping.

WOLF RIVER—One of the largest apples grown. Color yellowish-green with stripes and splashes of carmine, very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive.

October to January.



McIntosh Red

Crab Apples

WITHIN the past few years a good many people have paid much attention to improving this fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

Crab Apples should be planted thirty to forty feet apart. They are very hardy and bear young and abundantly. The fruit makes the finest cider known. Plant and cultivate same as an apple.

FLORENCE—A hardy, spreading tree; bears young and inclined to overbear. Fruit medium; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, medium, fine, acid; excellent for cooking; a fine jelly crab, and valuable for early market, as well as home use. August.

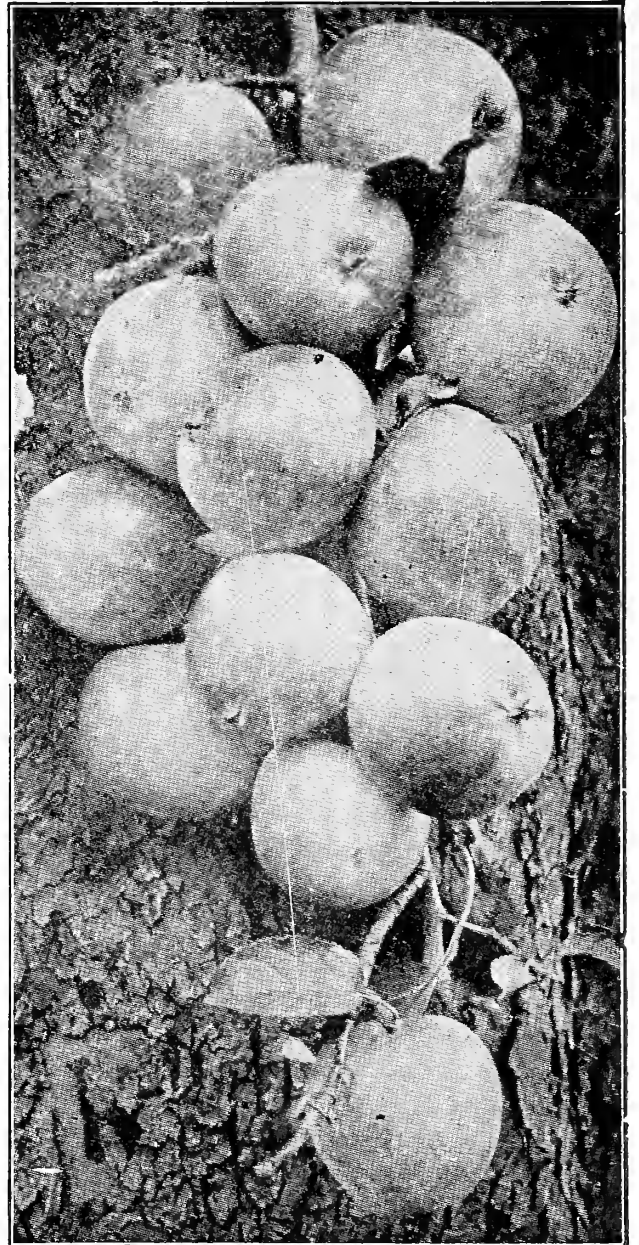
HYSLOP—Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy; blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands a fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable sorts for culinary purposes.

RED SIBERIAN—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; bears young and abundantly. August to September.

TRANSCENDENT—Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

WHITNEY—Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet.

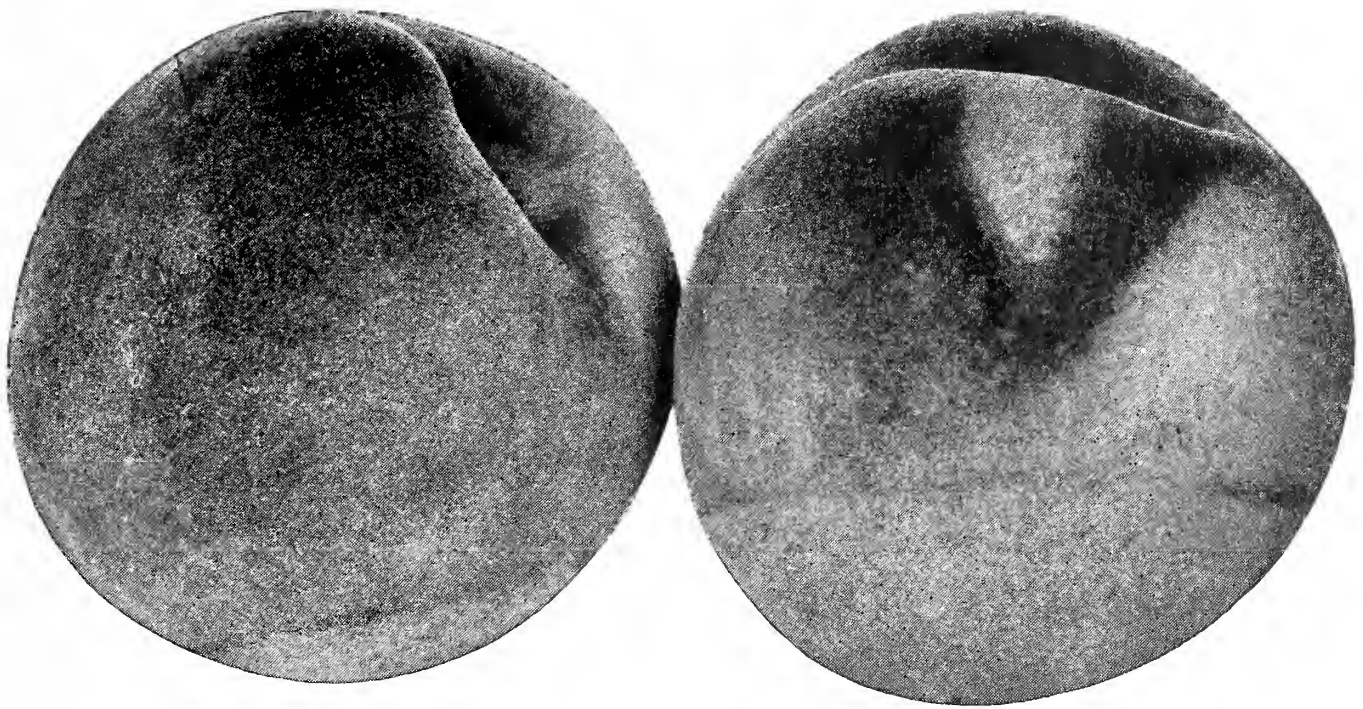
YELLOW SIBERIAN — Medium, round, golden-yellow. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.



Transcendent



Grimes Golden



Champion

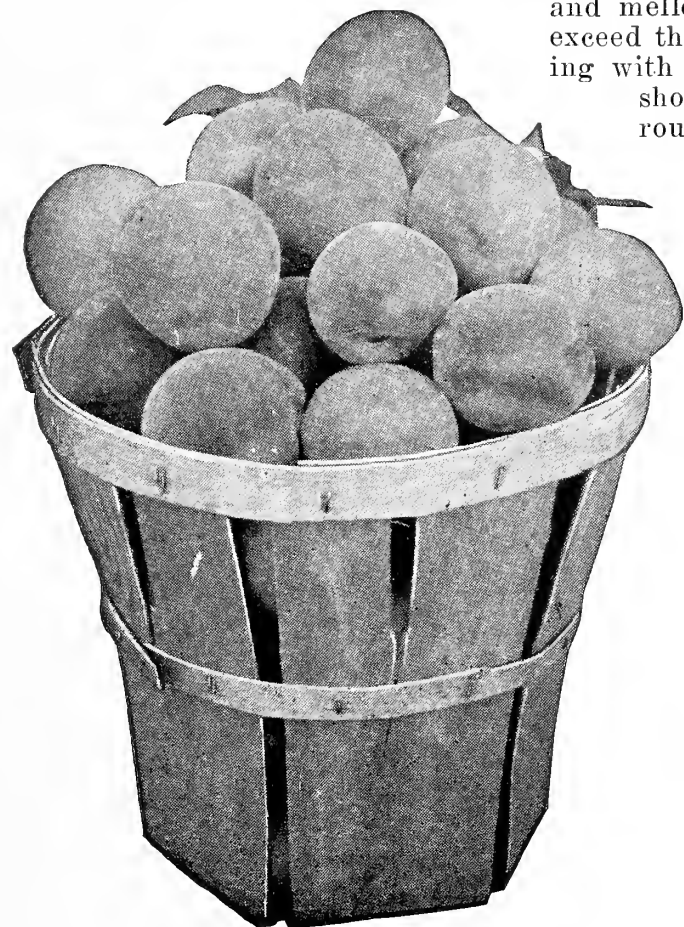
Peaches

FEW fruits enjoy a greater popularity than peaches. With delicious flavor they combine attractive appearance and the uses to which this fruit may be put are so many that there are never enough on hand for all. This applies especially to small communities in which farmers and fruit growers can establish a thriving business without serious effort.

Peaches do well in most soils and by carefully following some of the suggestions offered below, trees may easily be established and bring splendid returns in a few years. By selecting varieties which bear early and late the peach season may be extended over a considerable period.

CULTURE DIRECTIONS FOR PEACHES

Peaches should be planted sixteen to eighteen feet apart. To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to: First—Keep the ground clean and mellow. Second—Keep the heads low—the trunks should not exceed three feet in height. Third—Give them an occasional dressing with wood ashes. Fourth—Prune every spring shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth; this keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last year's growth and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Young trees should be well mulched every spring, or kept well cultivated until about the middle of July each year.



J. H. Hale

ALEXANDER (Semi-Cling) — Medium size; greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh white and juicy; tree vigorous and productive; a good market peach.

CARMAN (Free)—Large; resembles Elberta in shape; creamy-white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor; a prolific and regular bearer.

CHAMPION (Free)—Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality and a general favorite of great hardiness.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY (Free)—Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

PEACHES—Continued

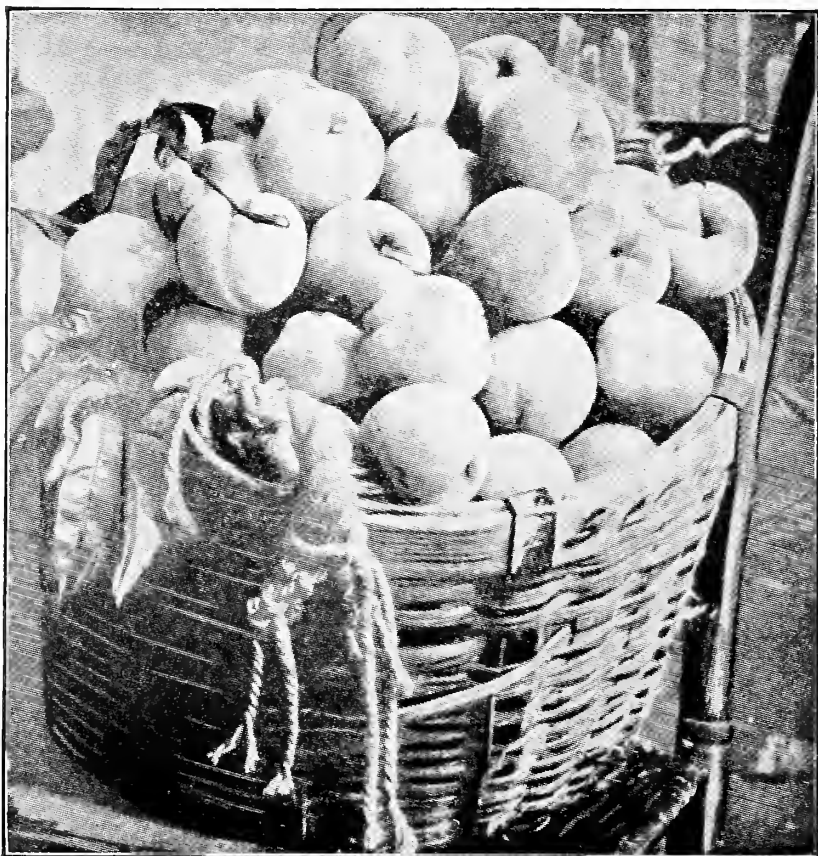
CRAWFORD'S LATE (Free)—Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

CROSBY (Free)—Medium to large, orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

ELBERTA (Free)—The great market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach.

FITZGERALD (Free) — An improved early Crawford fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree makes a thrifty growth, bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; early September.

FOSTER (Free)—Larger than Crawford's Early which it resembles in general appearance. Deep orange red, becoming quite dark on sunny side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor, firm; one of the best for drying or canning.

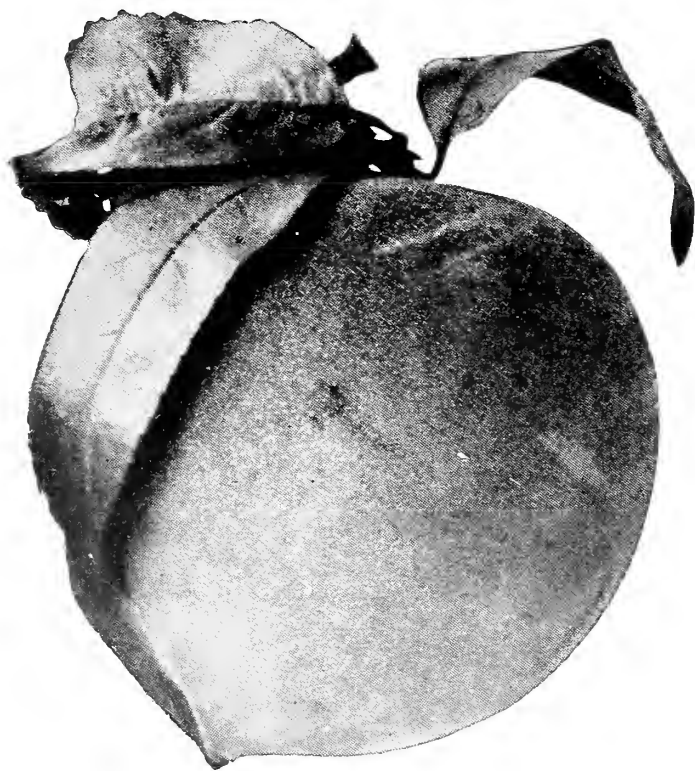


Mayflower

J. H. HALE (Free)—Very large, globular. Color deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. Flesh solid, deep yellow, delicious flavor. Tree very hardy and productive, similar in growth to Elberta type. An exceptionally fine variety.

HEATH CLING (Cling)—Very large, creamy-white with delicate red blush; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; tender, juicy and sweet; a valuable sort for canning and one that commands fancy prices in all markets. Early September.

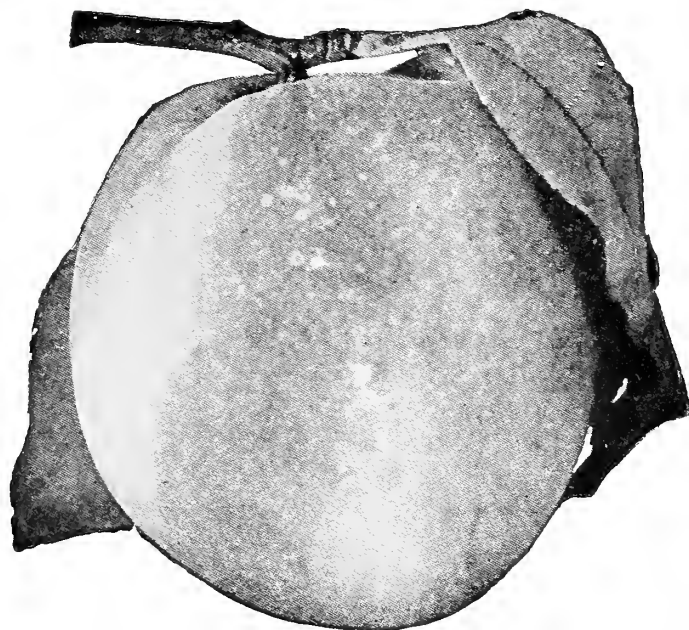
MAYFLOWER—Earliest peach known. Ripens one week before Sneed; dark red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender like Sneed. Blooms very late, crop never entirely cut off by late frosts. Size medium, quality good. Tree an upright, good grower, a very prolific bearer.



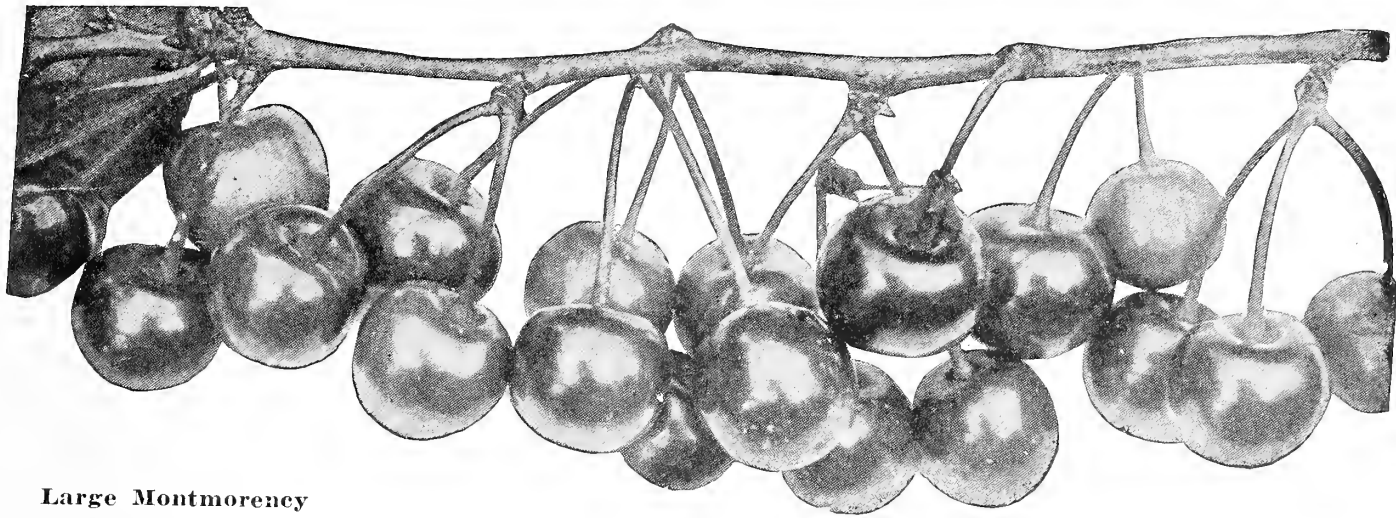
Crawford's Early

SALWAY (Free)—Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheeks; flesh yellow, firm and juicy and sugary; Trees are strong growers and bear plentiful crops. A late market sort.

TRIUMPH (Free)—Medium to large, round, somewhat flattened; greenish-yellow, broken striped with purplish-red and pink dots; flesh yellow with red stains, juicy, luscious and very good. One of the early sorts.



Elberta



Large Montmorency

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit.

Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

Standard Cherries should be planted twenty feet apart. The soil best adapted to the Cherry is a light loam on a gravelly or sandy subsoil, though it will do well in almost any situation not too wet. To insure a good growth, Cherries should be well cut back for several successive seasons.

HEART AND BIGGAREAU (Sweet)

BING CHERRY—A large sized Black Cherry which ripens with the Royal Ann and whose habit of growth is similar to the Royal Ann. One of the best fresh fruit Cherries on the market and is a good shipper.

BLACK REPUBLICAN—Medium sized black Cherry with purplish flesh. Very sweet. Good pollenizer. Originated by Seth Lewelling, a pioneer nurseryman of Oregon.

OREGON CHERRY—Similar in some respects to the Black Republican, fine quality fruit, ripens early July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish-black; half tender; juicy, very rich and flavor excellent; tree a vigorous grower and producer. June.

LAMBERT—One of the largest known, smooth, glossy, dark purplish-red, with numerous russet dots. Almost black when ripe; flesh dark purplish-red with whitish veins, firm, meaty; flavor sweet, rich and highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped, tree hardy and vigorous a good shipping variety and one of the best for canning.

ROYAL ANN — Napoleon Biggareau — A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheeks, flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. The hardiest of the light yellow cherries and deservedly popular. Early July.

DUKE AND MORELLO (Sour)

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Large, roundish, red, flesh tender, mildly acid and better quality than the Early Richmond and about ten days later. One of the popular sorts. Late June.



Early Richmond

Mulberries

The mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning and is of easy culture.



Downing's Everbearing Mulberries

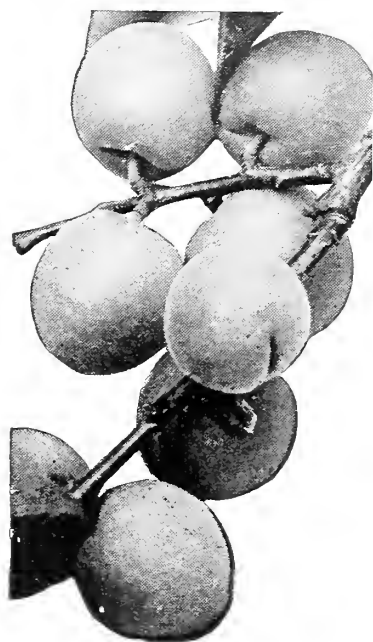
DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—This delicious variety produces a large fruit of a dark, purplish black color; flesh juicy, rich, sprightly, delicious. Very productive and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time. Not hardy North.

NEW AMERICAN—Largest fruit, black; delicious flavor; a very attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves. Of rapid growth. Hardy.

RUSSIAN—Good shade and ornamental tree, rapid grower, excellent wind and snow break; most valuable to supply the native birds, thus keeping them from the most precious fruits. Fruit of little value.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums and peaches. Tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets and for drying and canning it has no superior.



Tilton Apricot

The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and most productive. Apricot trees should be planted 15 feet apart each way and need the same management as peach trees.

MOORPARK—One of the largest; orange-yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; tree is somewhat tender and is inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

ROYAL—Large, roundish-oval; pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, high flavored, slightly sub-acid and good quality, ripens a week earlier than Moorpark; a good market variety.

WENATCHEE MOORPARK—The tree a more thrifty grower than the genuine Moorpark. These are quite extensively planted in the irrigated districts and are a splendid commercial variety.

LEWIS—One of the largest apricots known; handsome in appearance; flavor excellent. If you have room for only one apricot tree, plant the Lewis.

TILTON—We consider this variety one of the best commercial sorts. Flesh firm, sweet and juicy; tree hardy and thrifty grower.

Compass Cherry-Plum

This hardy northern fruit was originated in Minnesota and is a cross between the sand cherry of the plains and native wild plum. It usually bears the second year from graft and often nursery trees are loaded down. The quality is much better than that of the sand cherry, having lost much of the astringency of this parent in hybridization. The flesh is more firm than that of most native plums, making it valuable for preserving. It is also prized by many to eat from the hand. Every home, especially in the North and West should have some of these trees. They will abundantly bear fruit that will be thoroughly appreciated.



Compass Cherry Plum

Plums

THE Plum like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand for plums has increased very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and resist the most severe weather.

Plums should be planted eighteen feet apart in rich soil, which should be kept well cultivated.

ABUNDANCE—One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

BRADSHAW—Very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish-green; juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

BURBANK—Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum. Mid-June. Hardy and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

COES GOLDEN DROP—Some times confused with the Silver Prune. Slightly smaller than the silver prune and the stem end of the fruit a little less pointed.

DAMSON—Deep purple fruits of delicious quality. One of the best for marketing as it stands handling well. Tree vigorous, hardy and resists disease in a remarkable fashion.

GREEN GAGE—Small round plum, a handsome looking plum with firm green flesh.

MAYNARD—Very large, nearly round; crimson-purple, bears young; flesh firm, but melting, juicy and delicious.

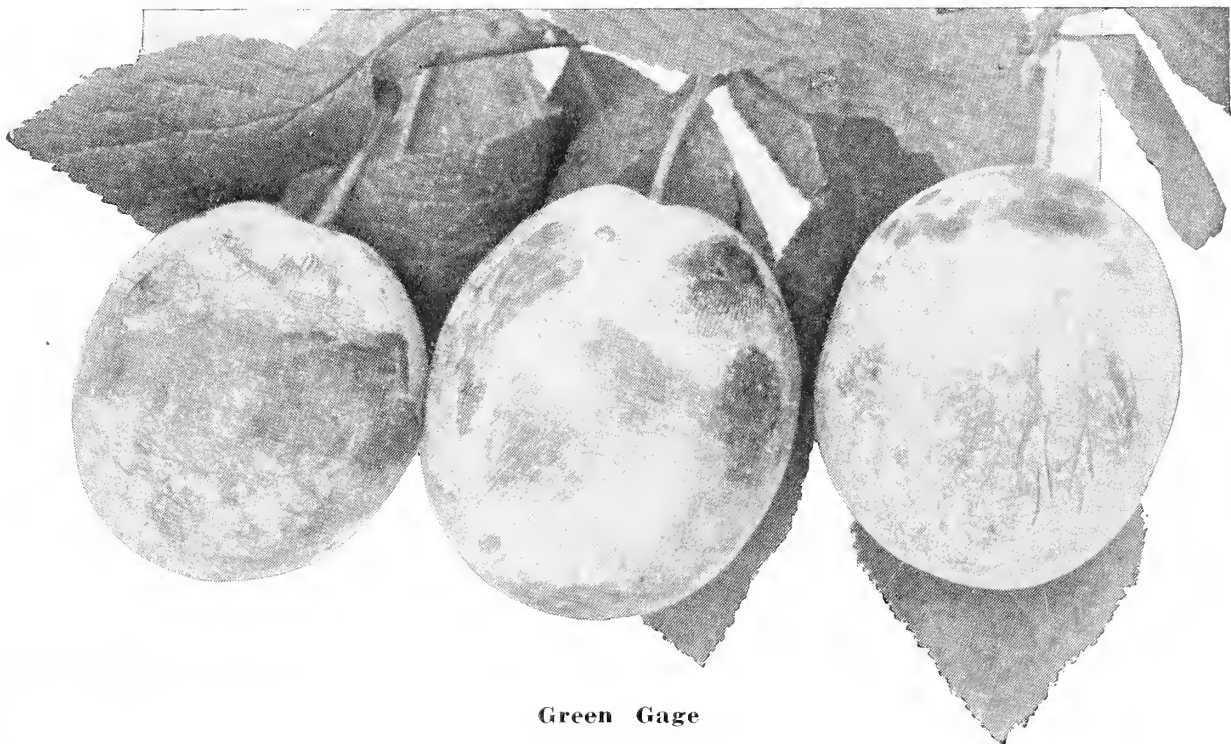
PEACH PLUM—Very large; skin brownish-red, slightly coarse-grained, but juicy; freestone; very popular as a home and market variety.

REINE CLAUDE—Large plum of greenish color marked red. A heavy and sure cropper. Firm flesh.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—One of the best for preserving, flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

WICKSON—Large, heart shaped, deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer.

YELLOW EGG—Very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive; late August.



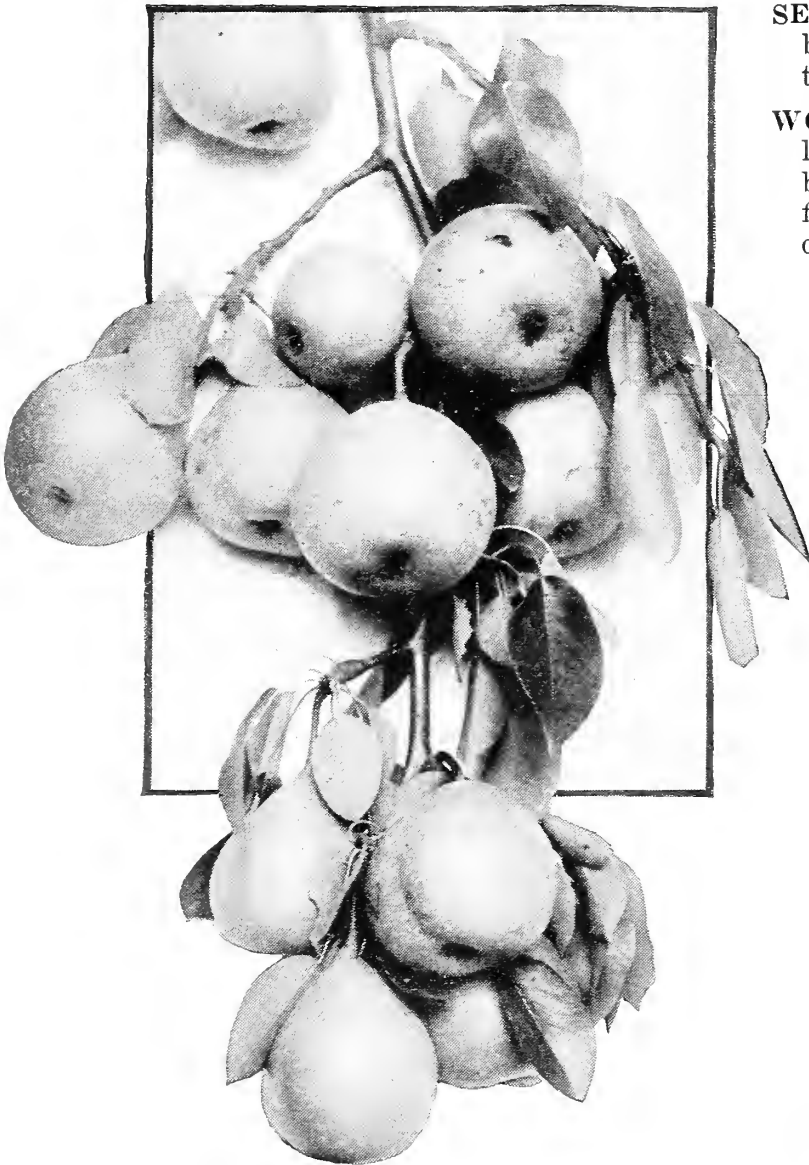
Green Gage

Pears

THE Pear very justly ranks as one of the most delicious of fruits, by reason of its fine, juicy texture and exquisite flavor and aroma. Of late years much attention has been given to its culture, and those who have intelligently cultivated it for market have found it to be a profitable occupation.

The soil most congenial to this fruit is a strong clay loam, but it will succeed in any good soil, provided it is moderately rich and dry. A soil saturated with stagnant moisture for a large portion of the year is totally unfit for this purpose. The usual distance for planting is about twenty-five feet each way, but if the soil is very strong, twenty feet is sufficient.

Early and Autumn Pears should be picked ten days before fully ripe and allowed to ripen in the house. This greatly improves the flavor of all kinds, while some are nearly worthless if allowed to ripen on the tree.



Flemish Beauty

Autumn Pears

ANJOU (Buerre d'Anjou)—A large fine pear, buttery and melting with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January

COMICE—A splendid commercial variety, being of fine size; good appearance; ships well. October.

FALL BUTTER—A favorite fall pear; yellow, sweet and juicy. Splendid baking pear. September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, juicy, melting and rich; strong grower and good bearer; very hardy but prefers sunny situation. September and October

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—Large; greenish yellow, brownish red in the sun, marked with gray dots; flesh juicy, melting; very prolific. October.

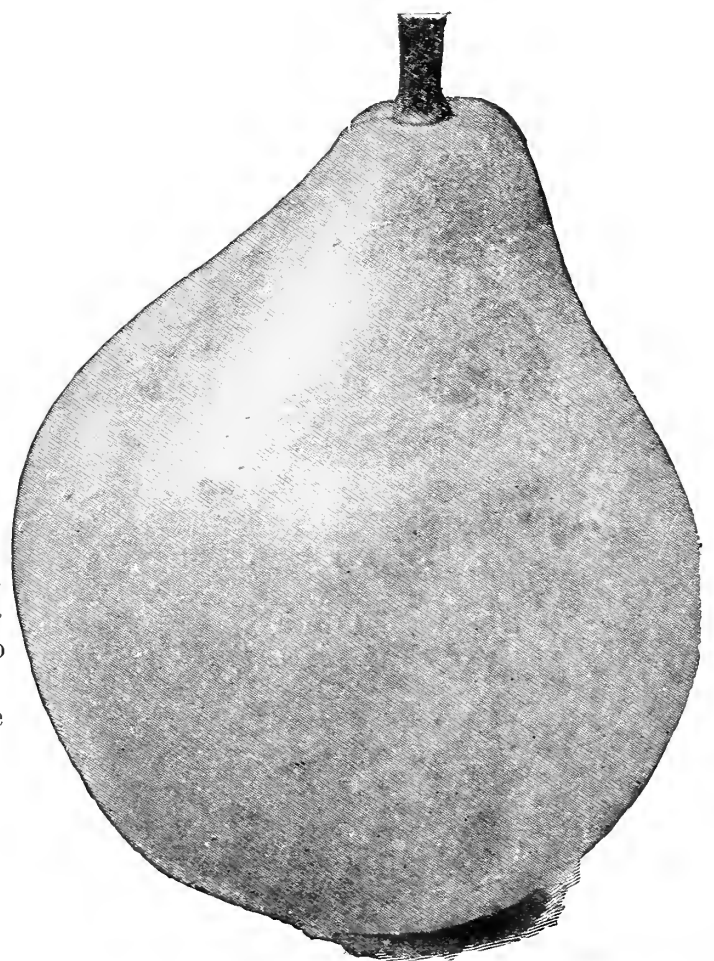
SECKEL—Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

WORDEN-SECKEL—A seedling of the Seckel, but larger and firmer. Color golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting, tree an upright, vigorous grower. Very hardy and an abundant bearer.

Summer Pears

BARTLETT—Large size. Golden yellow when ripe, with a beautiful blush next to the sun. Buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August, September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A large fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy with delicate flavor; tree hardy and productive. August and September.



Bartlett

Pear Trees - - Winter Varieties

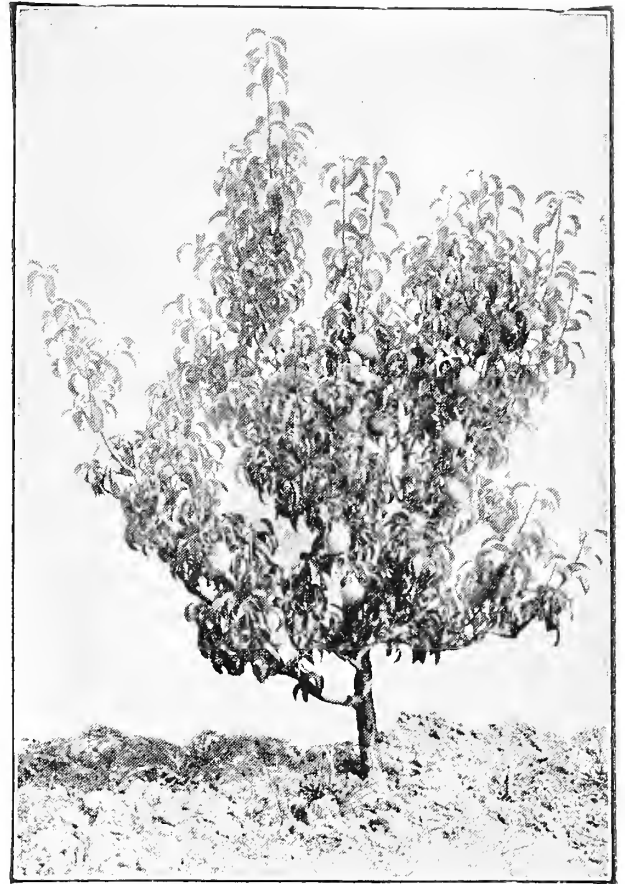
BEURRE EASTER—A splendid winter pear. Large, oval yellow with red cheek and planted quite extensively in California.

BOSC.—One of the best early winter pears. A splendid shipping and commercial pear. Moderately long shaped. Solid russet color. Flesh fine-grained and highly flavored.

IDAHO—A native of Idaho. Shaped more like an oblong yellow apple than a pear. Delicious flavor. Last of September to December.

WINTER BARTLETT—This fine pear originated in Eugene, Oregon. Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett in shape and appearance, but ripening considerably later; flavor almost identical with the Bartlett; is undoubtedly one of the few pears of recent introduction of real merit.

WINTER NELLIS—Medium; skin yellowish green, dotted with gray russet; flesh yellowish white; fine grained, of a rich saccharine, aromatic flavor. December.



Four-year-old Bartlett Pear Tree

Nectarines

The fruit may be described as a smooth skinned peach. Thrives where peaches do and takes same cultivation and management. Is superior to the peach as a dryer and makes excellent preserves.

BOSTON—Bright yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow.

NEW WHITE—Rather large; nearly round; skin white with a light tinge of red when exposed; flesh white, tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor.

Prunes

FRENCH IMPROVED — Identical with the French prune in every respect. Its superiority consists in the fruit running to larger sizes, and the trees being of a more willowy habit than the general run of French prune trees.

HUNGARIAN—Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant market.

ITALIAN—Medium, oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; separates freely from the stone; best for drying.

SILVER—Large and handsome, oval in shape, light yellow skin; flesh firm, rich and sweet, and adheres to the stone. Fruit shaped like a prune, with the qualities of a plum. Tree a very heavy bearer.

SUGAR PRUNE—A large, dark purple, very sweet prune. A good home fruit.

Quinces

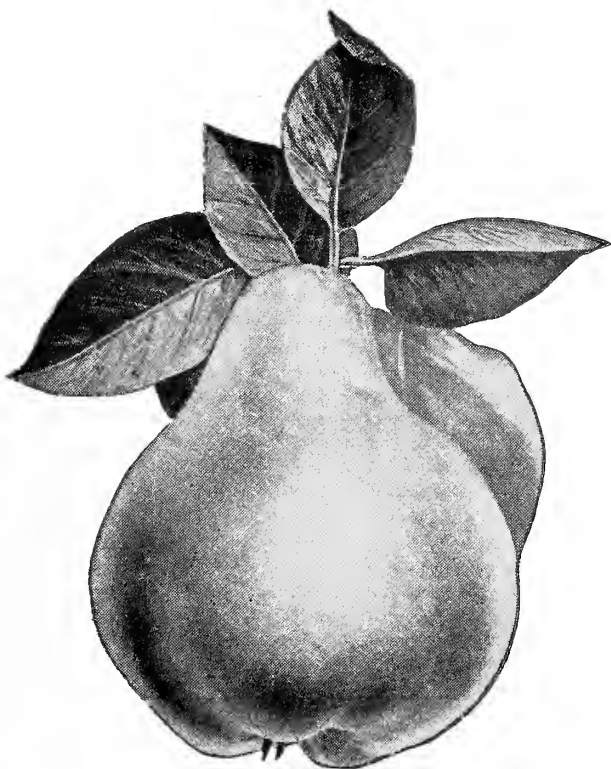
The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, bears regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to about four quarts of other fruits, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil which should be kept mellow, well enriched; fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

CHAMPION—Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly. One of the most valuable sorts. Color greenish-yellow.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC — Very large, bright yellow, quality very good, quite fragrant; bears early and is very productive. One of the best. Mid-summer.

ORANGE—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

PINEAPPLE—One of the best for home use. Fruit large and highly flavored.



Champion Quince

Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES are among the best-known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruits will save doctor bills.

CULTURE OF BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries require the same kind of soil and treatment as Raspberries, except that they should be planted in rows eight feet wide and four feet apart in the row. A neat and improved method of pruning will make the plants self-sustaining bushes, viz.; as soon as the plants are about four feet high, clip off the points of the growing cane and repeat the operation several times, until they assume the form of a bush. If not pruned in this manner they require to be tied to a stake or wire trellis. Mulching is of great advantage to both Raspberries and Blackberries.

CORYS THORNLESS—The thornless blackberries are of recent introduction, of trailing nature. No thorns, thereby easier and quicker picked. In many locations the "Cory" will out-yield and out-class any other blackberry. Larger and sweeter and having a flavor more like the wild berry; superb for jelly, jams, wine or served fresh; small core, almost seedless, firm and will ship well. Comes into full bearing the second season after planting.

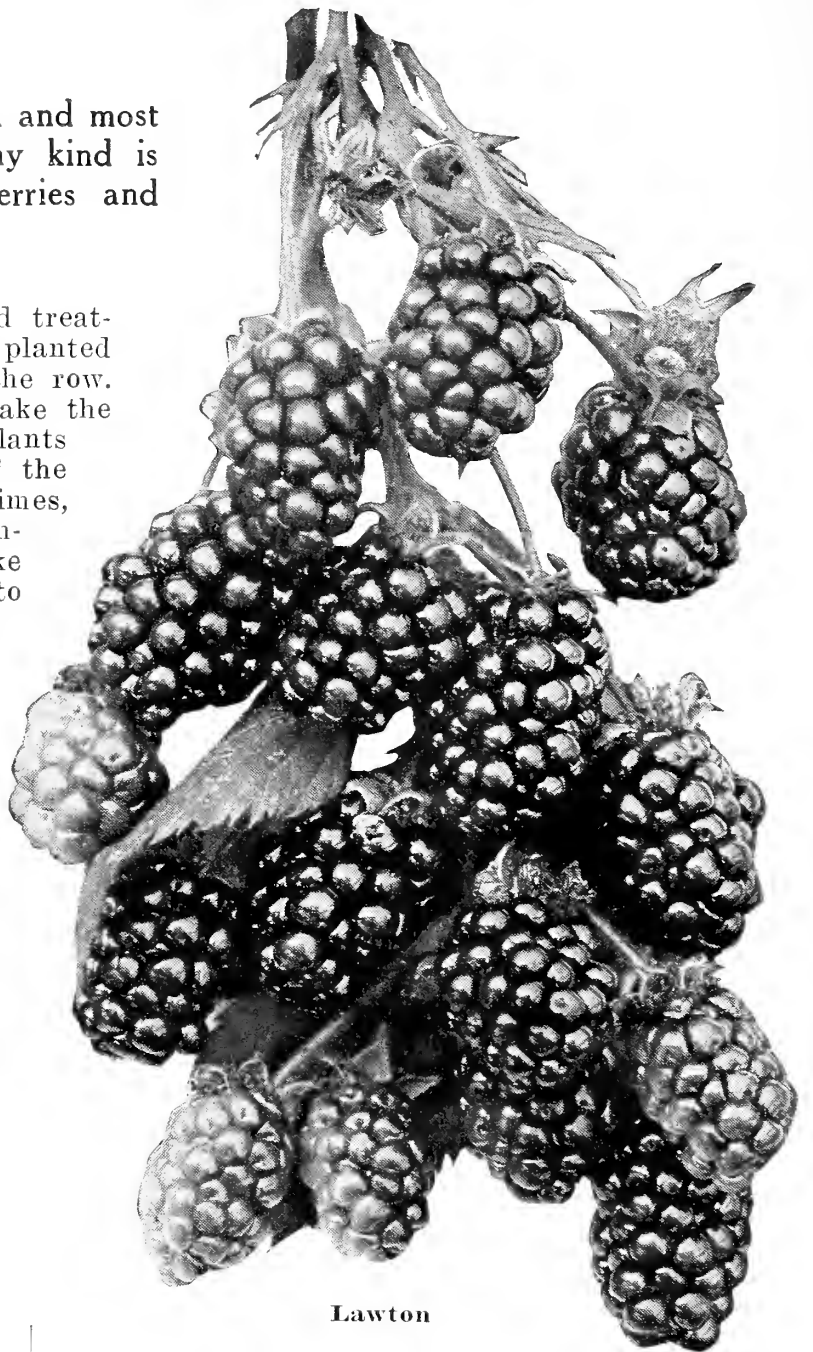
EARLY HARVEST—One of the earliest, berry medium sized, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

ELDORADO—Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripens well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

EVERGREEN—Introduced from Oregon; beautiful lacinated foliage, which it retains all winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; ripens from July to November; a fine berry for family use.

HIMALAYA—A rampant grower of a trailing nature; a heavy cropper; the berries are large, juicy, coreless, sweet and firm, with a delicious aromatic flavor. Its deep-rooting qualities enables it to produce a large, firm berry even in a very dry season.

KITTATINNY—Similar in some respects, but not as desirable as the Lawton. The fruit does



Lawton

not mature as good nor continue on the bush as long as the Lawton.

LAWTON—The favorite market variety; large, good quality, uniform, hangs long on vine when ripe, productive and profitable. The most generally planted for commercial markets in the Pacific Northwest. Oregon's most popular kind.

MAMMOTH—A vining Blackberry whose fruit is almost seedless. A very sweet berry whose vine is a little less heavy growing than the Himalaya.

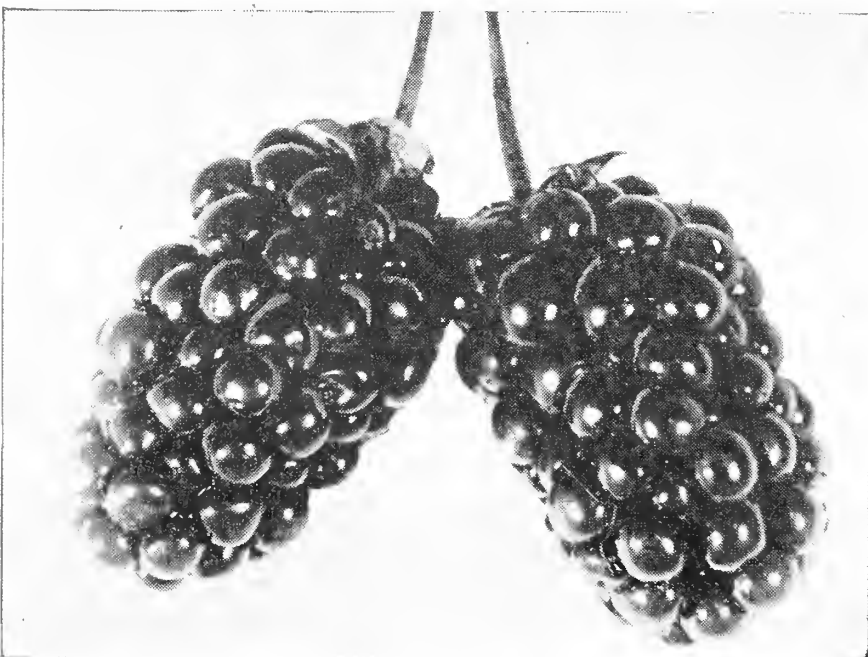
SNYDER—Enormously productive, medium sweet, no hard, sour core. The leading variety where hardiness is the consideration.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

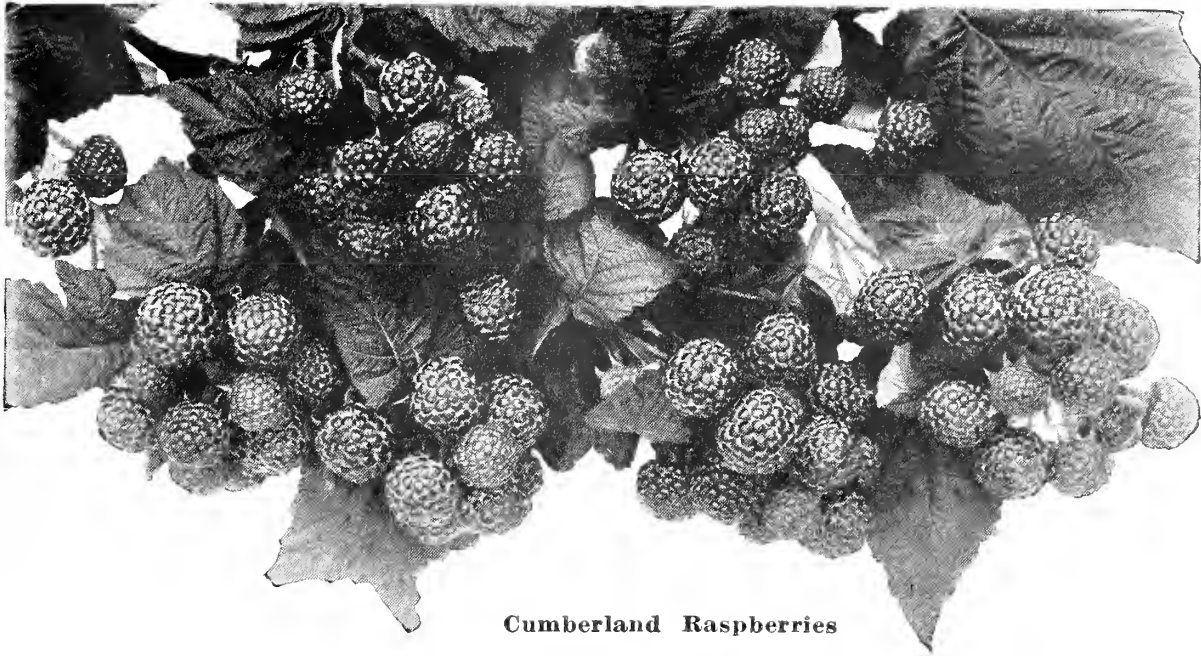
It equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early; is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout.

LOGANBERRIES

In great demand again for canning and drying. An exceedingly strong grower and an enormous bearer. Color dark red. Has a pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone; fruit ripens early. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly, jam or "juices" is without an equal.



Cory's Thornless



Cumberland Raspberries

Raspberries

THE Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care.

Should be planted four feet apart each way or rows five feet apart and three feet apart in row and in a deep soil—one that will retain moisture well in drouth. In training allow only a few canes to grow from each plant, cutting away all suckers to throw the strength into the stalk for bearing; all old canes should be removed immediately after the fruit is all picked. Cut out the old weak shoots each year.

KANSAS (Black)—Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of handsome appearance.

CUMBERLAND—A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops. Fruits very profitable; large, firm, quality about same as Gregg, keeps and ships well as any of the blacks.

GREGG—For many years the leading standard best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom.

PLUM FARMER—A few days later than Kansas, maturing the entire crop in a very short period; making one of the most profitable early market sorts. The berries are large, thick-meated, firm; attractive, with a bloom similar to Gregg.

COLUMBIAN—Very large, purplish color, rather soft, rich, sprightly flavor unrivalled for canning, making jam, jelly, etc.; wonderful vigor and productiveness.

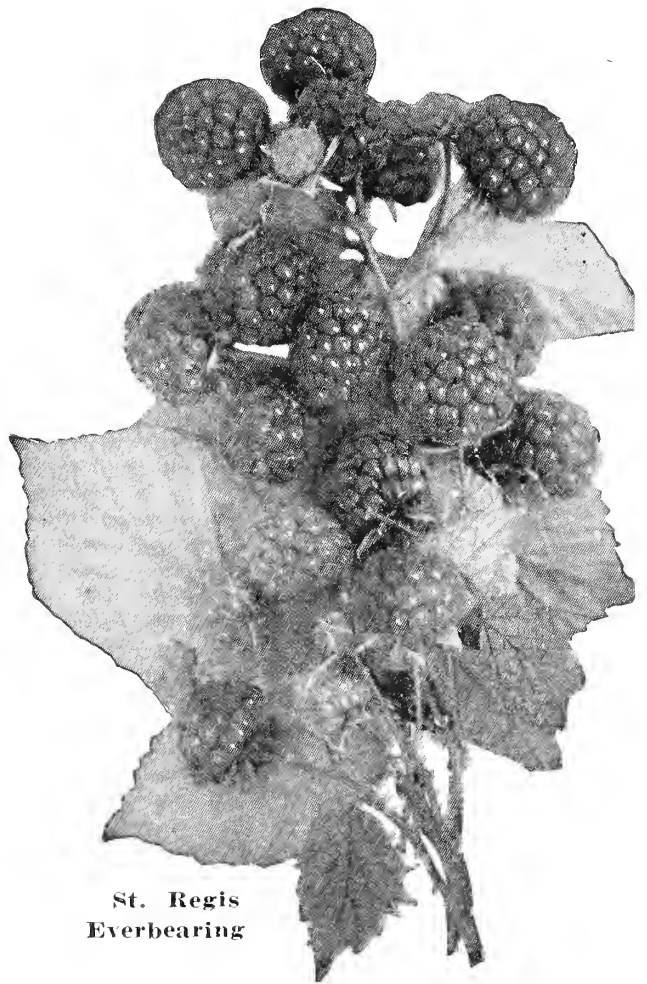
RED VARIETIES

CUTHBERT—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; standing the northern winter and southern summers equal to any. Very large, conical berries, measuring three inches around, so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

LA FRANCE—A comparatively new variety, strong, vigorous grower. Fruit large, rich, sweet and juicy and borne on racemes, one to three feet long, in large clusters, and the same racemes show the unusual sight of buds, blooms, fruit just setting, green berries and the ripened fruit. The late crop, which comes on when raspberries are scarce and high in price, is usually heavy.

MARLBORO—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best, well tested, large, early berry for the North.

ST. REGIS—Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continuing on young canes until October, many



St. Regis
Everbearing

quarts often being picked after the first snow fall. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leathery foliage.

Currants

THE Currant is one of the most valuable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

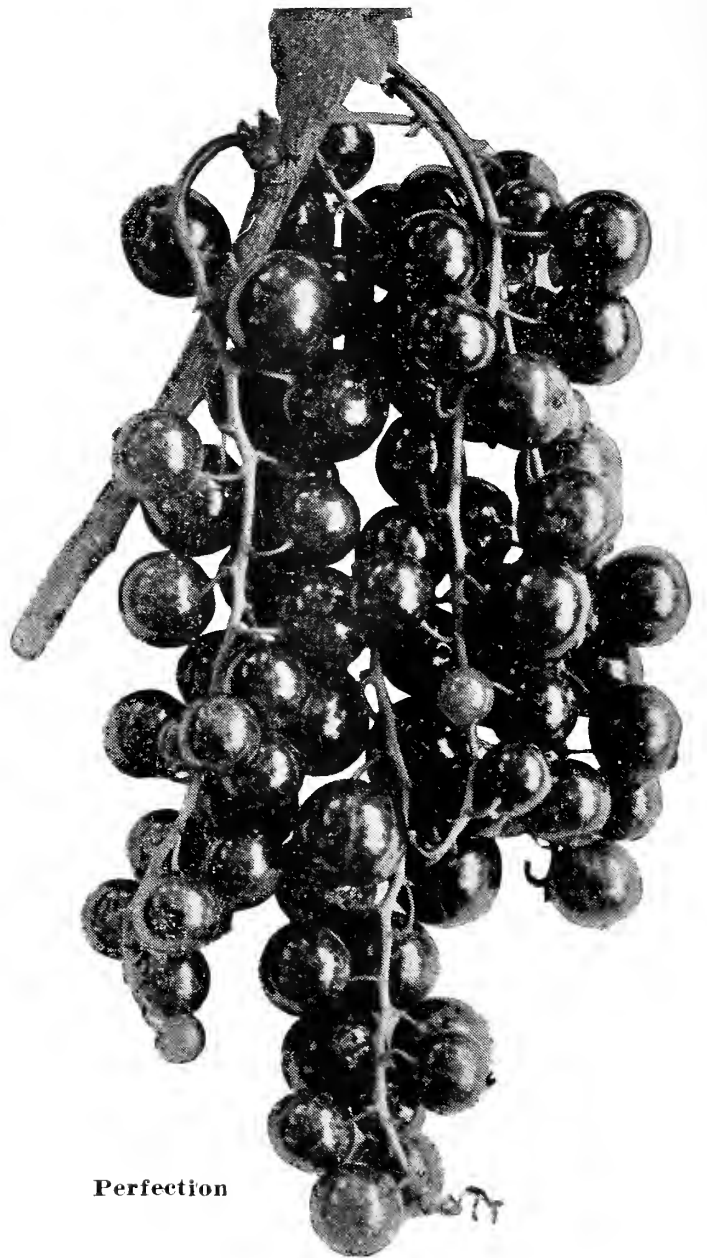
Currants should be planted four feet apart. The Currant flourishes in almost any kind of soil, but to have the fruit in perfection, plant in rich, deep soil, and give good annual pruning and cultivation.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white; sweet, of very mild acid; excellent for the table. The finest of the white sorts, very productive.

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than one-half inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—For size, beauty and productiveness it is a remarkable red currant. The berry is equal to cherry currant, while the flavor is superior. The stem is long, which permits rapid picking, valuable for both market and home. Fruit hangs on well, never dropping, as in other currants.

PERFECTION—Bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay; size of berries is maintained to end of bunch. It is one of the most productive currants. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. You can pick Perfections as fast as cherries.



Perfection

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant



Mammoth Victoria

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy with a mild sub-acid flavor.

RIVERSIDE GIANT—One of the best commercial sorts. Extra large and a splendid canning fruit.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Suited for home use only. Stocks short but full of juice and highly flavored. The earliest rhubarb known.

MAMMOTH VICTORIA—Extra early; tender stalk; very juicy. Large growing making it best for market.

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface.

Horseradish

As a table relish Horseradish is without a superior. Its cultivation forms an important industry in many sections. Should be planted in the spring.

Gooseberries



Oregon Champion Gooseberries

The Gooseberry requires a deep soil, well manured, and, if inclined to be dry, should be mulched to retain the moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly trimmed and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

DOWNING—Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and fine flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

HOUGHTON—Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew. Considered by many the best paying sort in cultivation.

OREGON CHAMPION—Berries medium, round, smooth, greenish-white with thin transparent skin; good quality and ripens early; bush vigorously and very free from mildew.

PEARL—An exceedingly prolific variety that has been well tested and ranks No. 1 in healthfulness and productiveness. Same color as Downing; seems to possess all the good points of that variety. Valuable for home use and market.

RED JACKET (Josselyn)—Large size, smooth, prolific and hardy. Has been tested by the side of all leading varieties, is freest from mildew of all. A wonderful cropper, with large, smooth, pale red fruit of first class flavor.

Asparagus

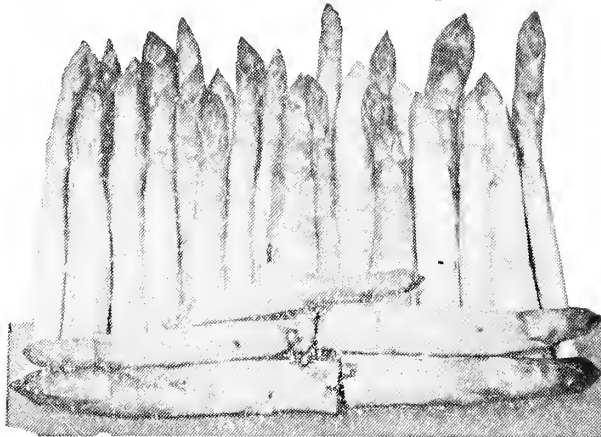
This excellent and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise, work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

CONOVER—A standard variety of large size, tender and excellent quality.

PALMETTO—A very early variety; even regular size, of excellent quality.

WASHINGTON—A new rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality, and rust-resistance.



Conover's Colossal

Strawberries

Few fruits offer greater returns for land and labor invested than strawberries. With little care and attention they thrive in most any soil, while extra efforts and cultivation will be rewarded by especially fine crops. Whether you grow for market or home use only, have the best sorts by all means. Below and on the next page we list the cream of all for this part of the country.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES

The ground should be prepared the same as for the other crops; if not already rich, make it so by manuring. Mark out the rows the desired width and set plants twelve to seventeen inches in rows: if set twelve inches in rows four feet apart, an acre will require 10,890 plants—same as if sixteen inches in rows three feet apart. Keep in rows and cultivate. A new bed should be planted every two or three years. In the early winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be partially removed from the row in the spring, but enough allowed to remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean the following summer. When the plants are moved in the fall, they should be left until September.

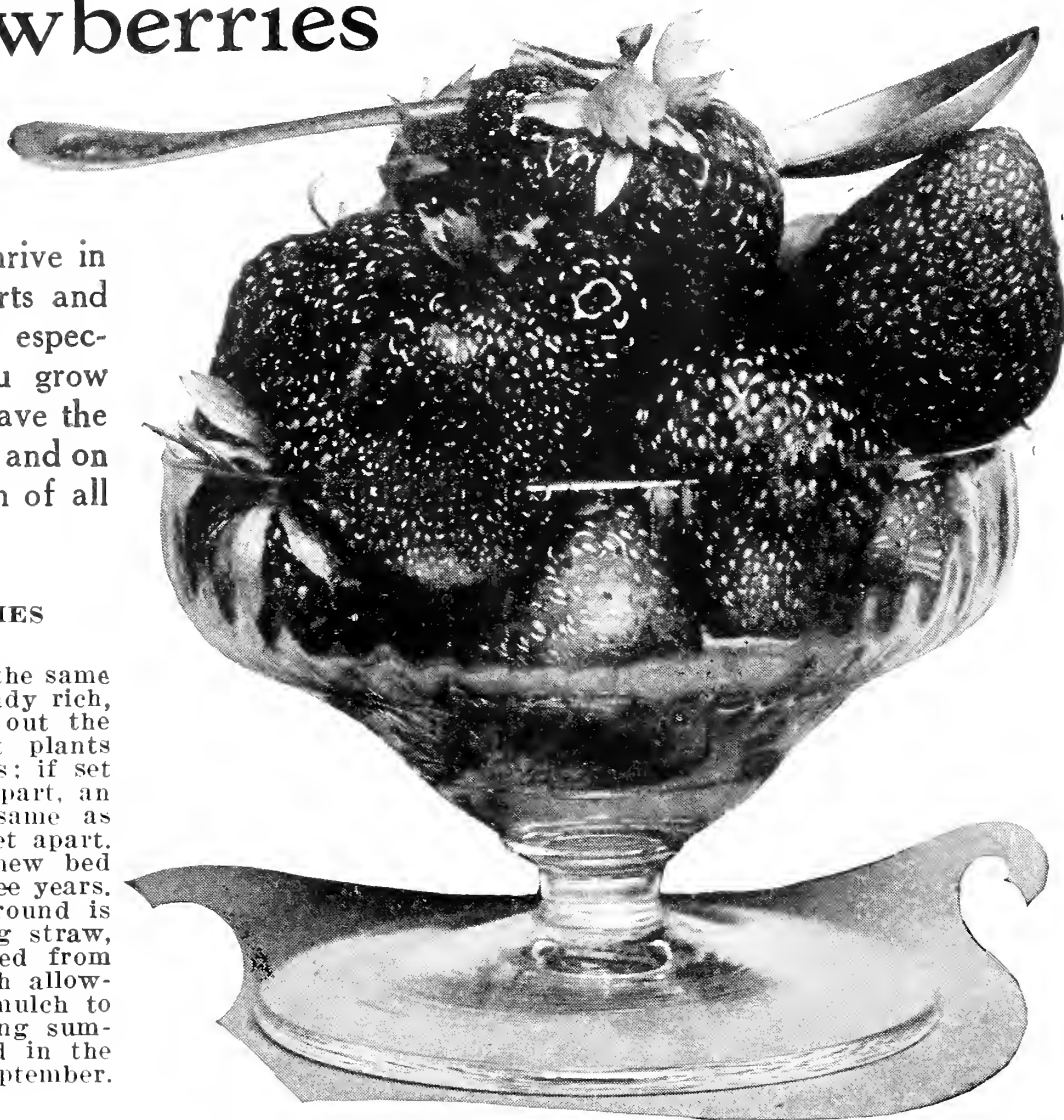
GOLD DOLLAR—A splendid early commercial sort—moderately sub-acid—a good canning berry.

CLARK—The Hood River Strawberry of long standing. A good shipper and heavy yielding fruit.

MAGOON—A large, fresh-market berry but not desirable for canning.

WILSON—A tart strawberry that is generally desired by the cannery; especially good for preserving purposes.

MARSHALL—One of our best Western varieties and very popular wherever known. Marshall is one of the blood-red varieties that never



Oregon

fails to attract the eye and to satisfy the taste. It is deliciously sweet, generally prolific, and is in every way an ideal variety for extensive planting or home garden. Excellent for canning, as it holds its color, shape and flavor.

IMPROVED OREGON—One of the finest and most satisfactory strawberries ever introduced. It always looks bright, fresh and attractive. The berry is very large, firm and handsome; rich, dark red, extending to the center. The flavor is rich, sweet and delicious. For table use and canning it cannot be surpassed. The "Oregon" ripens early and continues in bearing until late in the season.

Everbearing Varieties

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—The berries are not as large as Superb and not so good quality, but they yield well and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years. Fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance.

SUPERB EVERBEARING—Very large, dark red and glossy; fine quality. It begins to bear in June with immense crops and continues until late in fall. It is one of the heaviest bearers of berries in June as well as a remarkable fall bearer. Will produce a fair crop of fruit the first summer.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

Grapes

EVERYONE should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

Red Varieties

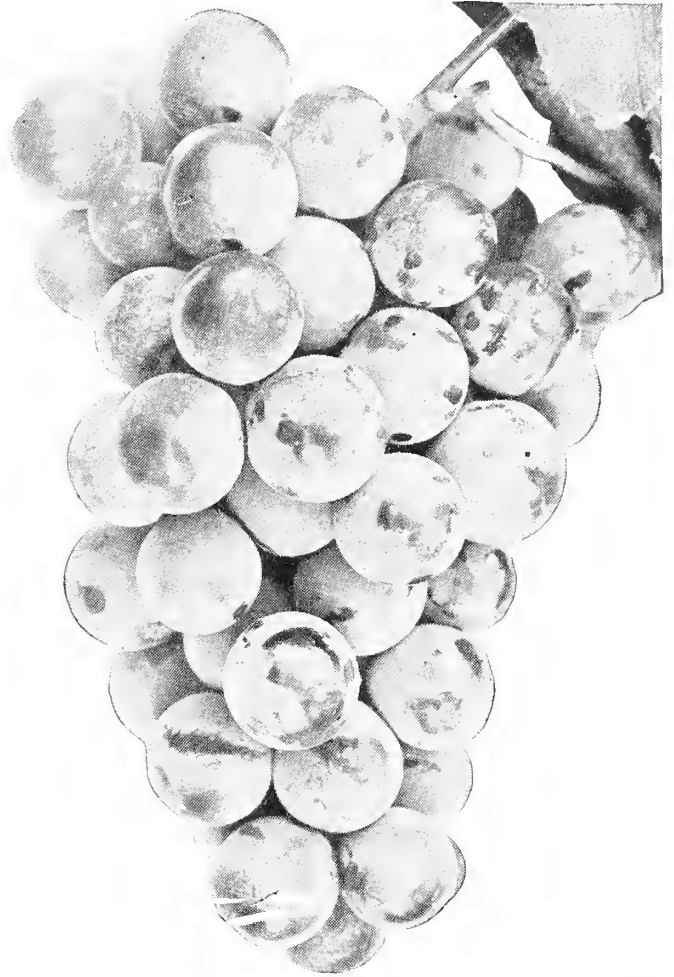
AGAWAM—Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, reddish brown, tender vinous and of excellent flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Vine hardy and one of the best of its class.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large, round, dark, red, tender, very little pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Ripens early.

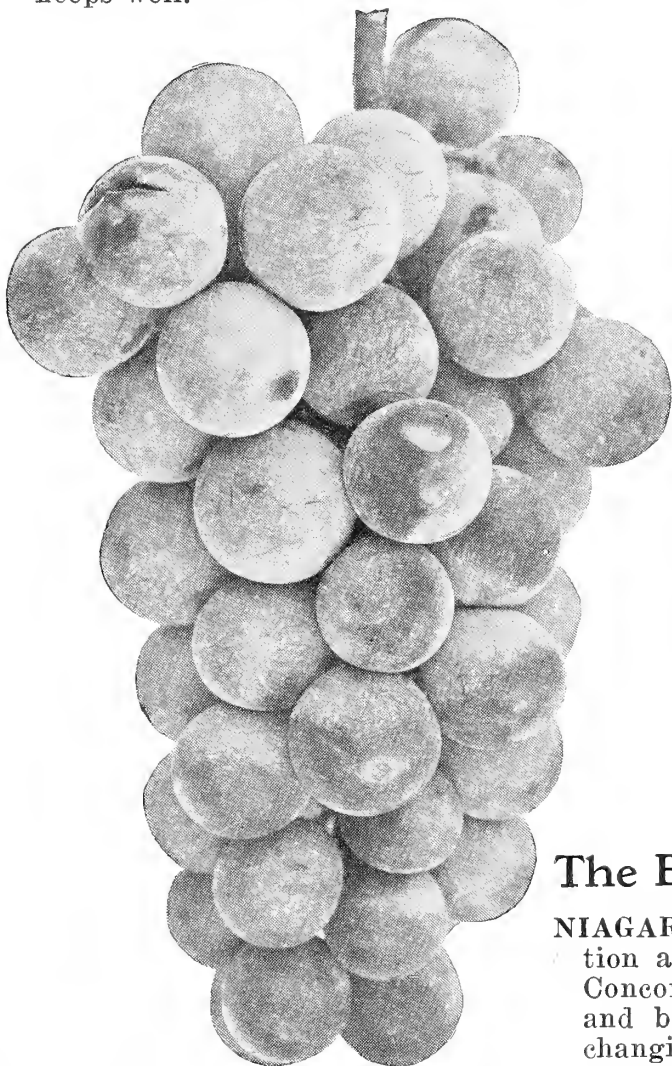
CATAWBA—Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy; juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest.

DELAWARE—The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripens with Concord or a little before; vine is hardy, productive and a moderate grower.

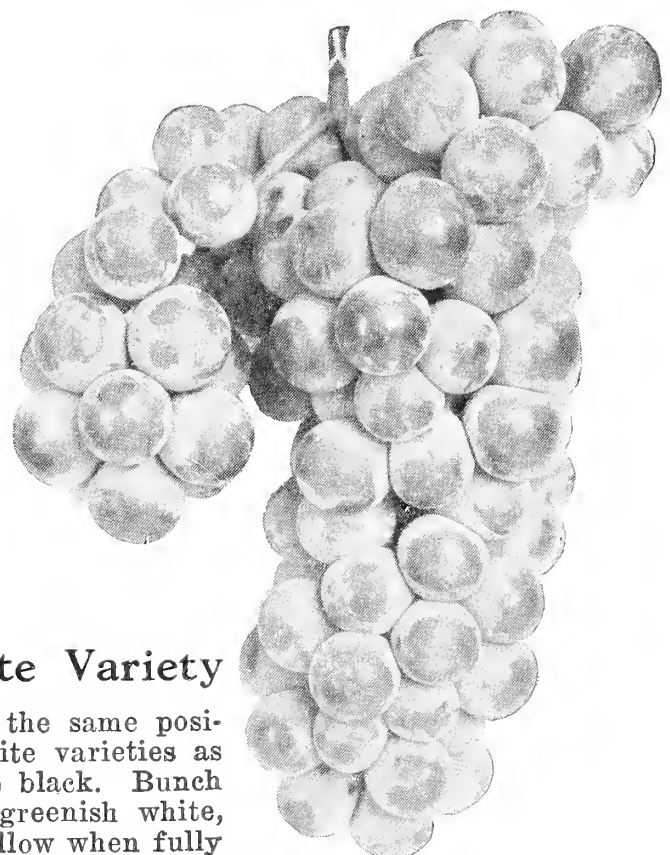
SALEM—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skin, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as Worden; keeps well.



Catawba



Salem



Niagara

The Best White Variety

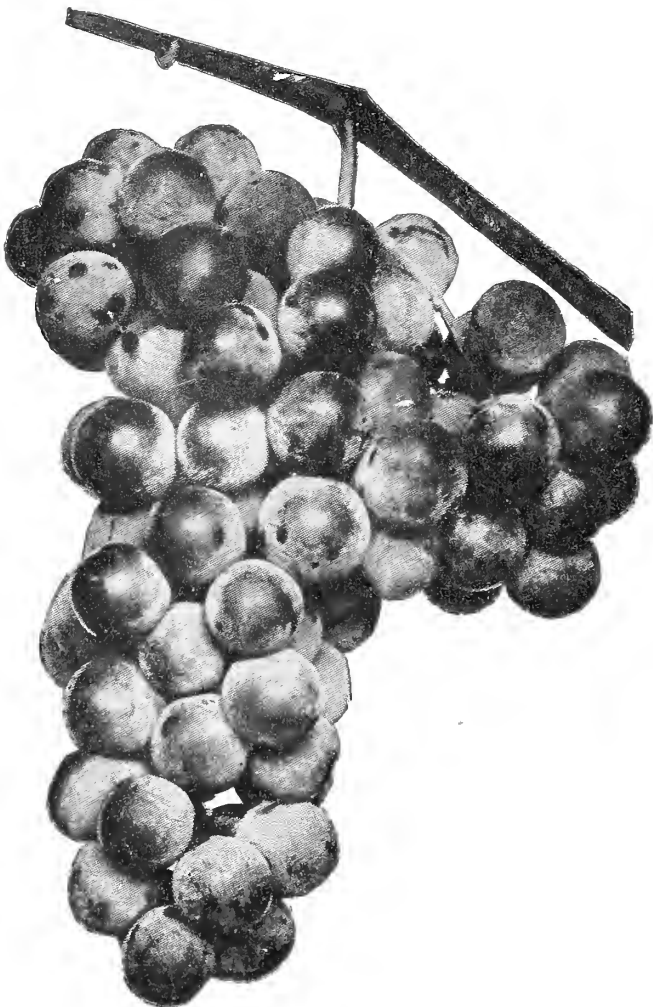
NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough, quality much like the Concord.



Campbell's Early

CONCORD—One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

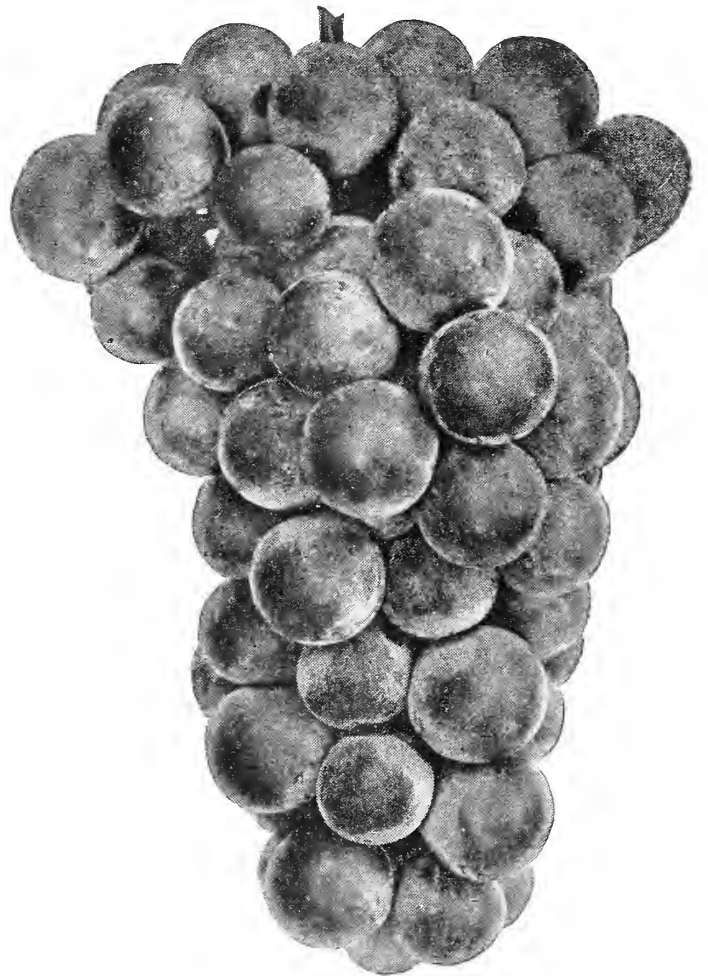
MOORE'S EARLY—A large grape, ripening a week earlier than Concord; good grower; berries large, good quality, and makes a moderate yield; very valuable as an early grape.



Moore's Early

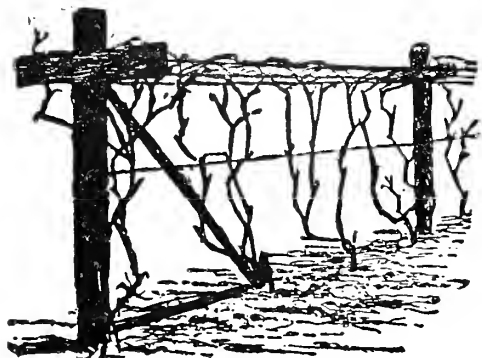
Black Varieties

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A new, very large and fine early grape, black; strong, vigorous, hardy vine with thick, healthy leaves; clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, rich, sweet, very good; skin thin; seeds few and small, parting easily from the pulp; a good shipper. Ripens very early, but remains sound on the vines for many weeks. This makes it one of the most satisfactory and profitable market sorts to grow.



Concord

WORDEN—Seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier. These qualities will give it the foremost rank among native grapes.



Nut Trees

The Pacific Coast is exceptionally well adapted to the growing of Nut Trees. When nature provides such wonderful growing conditions, man is indeed unwise to pass up such an opportunity.

With moderate care and careful planting a well selected Nut Grove or Orchard will place the owner on Easy Street. Nut Trees may be planted either commercially or in the home lot to advantage.

Almonds

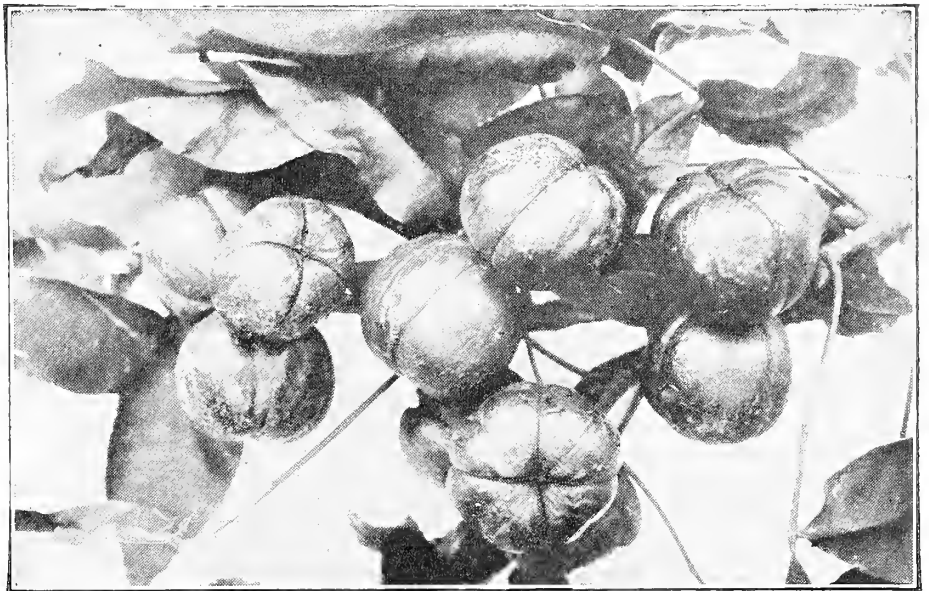
I. X. L.—A vigorous grower and sure cropper, producing nuts of large size and handsome appearance; shell thin; most popular commercial sort.

NONPAREIL—Tree beautiful, slightly weeping; nut sweet and shell very thin. Best for the home.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Large and very long; soft shell; hulls free. Tree heavy and regular bearer.

Hickory Nuts

SHELLBARK—Popular Easter variety, tree hardy but slow grower. Nuts medium size, very good. Quality excellent.



Hickory Nuts

Chestnuts



American Sweet Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET — Makes a handsome shade tree; full medium size, sweet and well flavored.

SPANISH—A valuable species, both for ornamental use and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree and produces much larger fruit than the American variety.

MAMMOTH JAP.—A variety imported from Japan. Splendid yielder, and produces large sized nuts. Not as sweet as the American.

Butternuts



Butternut

BUTTERNUT—A beautifully formed tree bearing a rough coated nut of most attractive flavor, well known to the Middle West. Succeeds fairly well in the Pacific States.

Filberts

By way of introduction on FILBERTS it might be said that all Filbert Orchards are better producers when suitable pollination is provided.

The pollenizers generally recognized by Filbert Orchardists are the Alpha and the Giant de Halle. The White Avaline will cross pollinize with Barcelona—the Daviana is not as good pollenizer as first thought.

As in the case of all NUTS, it is the larger per cent of kernel that pays the best profits. It has been deemed advisable to graft the weaker growing Filberts on stronger roots such as that of Barcelona.



Filbert

ALPHA—A splendid nut and should be planted in all Filbert orchards as it is exceptionally valuable for pollination of other varieties.

AVALINE—Quite dwarf in habit of growth. Yields over 50% of kernel.

BARCELONA—A well-known commercial variety. Large nut, plump and moderately round in shape. A splendid yielder when properly pollinized.

DU CHILLY—Almost as well known as the Barcelona. Though under ordinary conditions it does not yield as heavy. A very pretty, long-shaped nut. The kernel is large and plump.

NURELIUS—Strong growing tree producing small round nut, kernel clean, white and plump. Very rich in oil and nutrition. Over 50% of kernel.

Walnuts

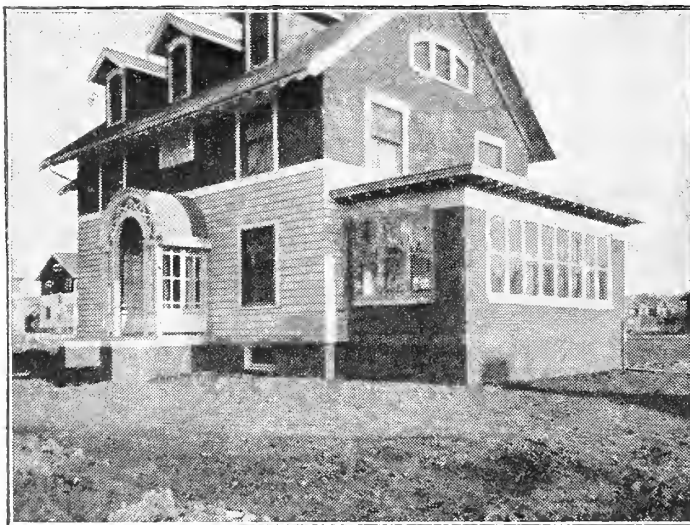
CALIFORNIA BLACK—A rapid grower and very desirable; nut medium size, with hard, smooth shell. Adapts itself easily to different climates.

FRANQUETTE—Grafted on California Black. Quite large elongated oval, and very attractive, kernel full, sweet and of rich nutty flavor. Good commercial sort.

WALNUT MAYETTE—Tree similar in habit of growth to Franquette. Large sized, well filled nut, slightly more round than Franquette with well filled kernel.



Walnut Tree



Before Planting



After Planting

You can't afford not to plant our shrubs and trees



Deciduous Trees

THERE is an untiring loveliness in trees as they continually change with the seasons. At the first breath of spring, the swelling buds open into dainty flowers, often inconspicuous, but none the less beautiful. Then follows the delicate tints of expanding leaves that deepen into the richness of mid-summer greens. The chill of autumn brings new beauty in the myriad of gorgeous hues that come almost overnight. There is beauty in bark and twig and form.

ASH

BLACK, FRAXINUS NIGRA—A native tree of large size, rapid growth, and valuable for timber as well as ornamental; flowers are white or yellowish, very fragrant and appear in June.

GREEN, FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA—Handsome, clean-trunked tree with light green foliage. Will do well on most any soil; undoubtedly one of the best deciduous trees. cial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful

WHITE, FRAXINUS AMERICANA—Rapid growing tree, of fine symmetrical outline. A valuable street or park tree and should be extensively planted.

BIRCH

EUR. WHITE, BETULA ALBA—A beautiful native tree particularly in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome.

CUT LEAF—The Weeping White Birch. One of the best shade trees for lawn and street.

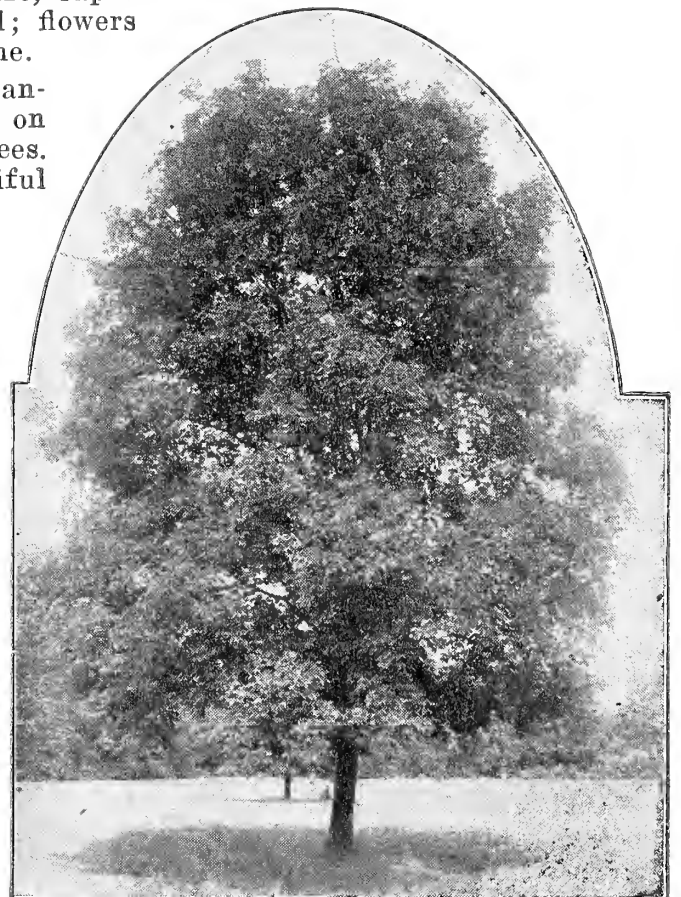
BOXELDER

A splendid lawn or street tree. Moderately fast grower.

SILVER VAR. Acer Negundo Argentea Var.—North American ash-leaved maple; very distinctive light green, ash-like foliage.

CATALPA

UMBRELLA, Catalpa Bungei—Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lie like shingles on the roof; always make a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.



Ash

WESTERN, CATALPA SPECIOSA—A variety which is said to have originated in the West; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties.

FLOWERING CRAB

BECHTEL DOUBLE FLOWERING MALUS—One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms quite young.

SCHEIDECKER—A fine moderately large-growing tree. The pretty pink flowers are followed by clusters of small yellow fruits.

DOGWOOD

DOGWOOD PACIFIC (Cornus Nuttalli)—This is the dogwood of our Pacific Northwest woods—the handsomest of our deciduous trees. Its immense white flowers open in April, and it often flowers again in September when the white flowers, red fruits and gorgeous foliage intermingle, producing a beautiful effect. The grayish, splotchy bark makes it an ornament to the winter landscape.

DOGWOOD GOUCHAULT—Leaves broadly margined yellow, of branchy, spreading habit.

DOGWOOD GRAY—Gray branches, free flowering; very handsome when in bloom, and with its white fruits on red peduncles in fall.

DOGWOOD, Red-osier—Medium sized and spreading, with dark red bark and white flowers in early summer. Bark purplish, fruits black.

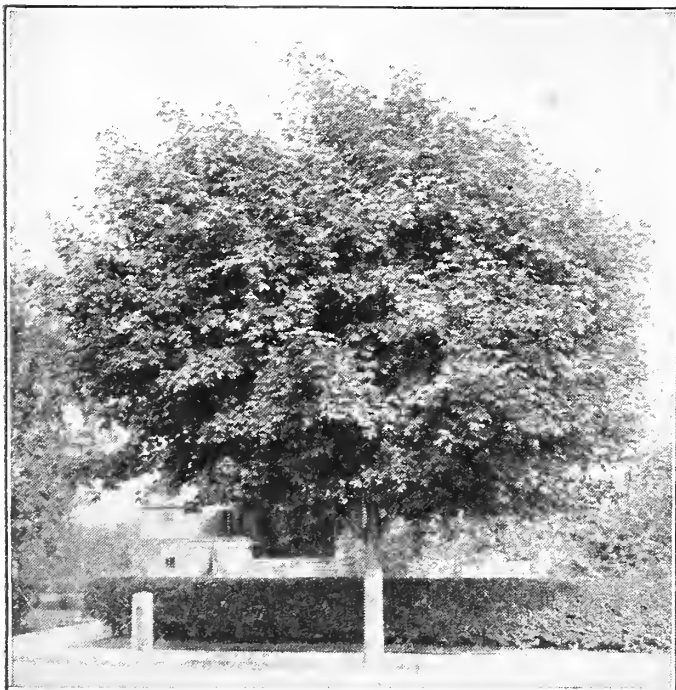
DOGWOOD TARTARIAN—Shrub with erect and bright red branches. Flowers white. Fruit light bluish, sometimes white.

DOGWOOD SILKY (Cornus Sibirica)—Usually dwarf growing, with silky leaves, and dense cymes of greenish white flowers in early summer. Bark purplish, fruits black.

ELM

AMERICAN, Ulmus Americana—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high with drooping spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

ENGLISH, Ulmus Campestris—Similar to above; leaves smaller and more finely cut; retains its foliage late in fall.



Norway Maple



American Elm

GOLDENCHAIN

LABURNUM VULGARE—Beautiful small tree with clover-shaped leaves; flowers are fragrant in long chains of golden yellow.

HAWTHORNE

CRATAEGUS CARRIEREI—Handsome small tree; dark foliage with bright red fruit resembling cherries.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET, C. Oxyacantha Splendius—A small erect tree with bright scarlet flowers, followed by dull red berries.

WHITE—Small shrubby trees, branches spreading; very fragrant flowers, white or pink.

HORSECHESTNUT

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM—A handsome tree of regular form with showy foliage and covered in the spring with panicles of white flowers marked with red.

LOCUST

COMMON BLACK ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA—

A rapid growing tree; will thrive in any soil; flowers in long pendulous racemes, white and fragrant.

INERMIS—Pink flowering or Moss Locust.

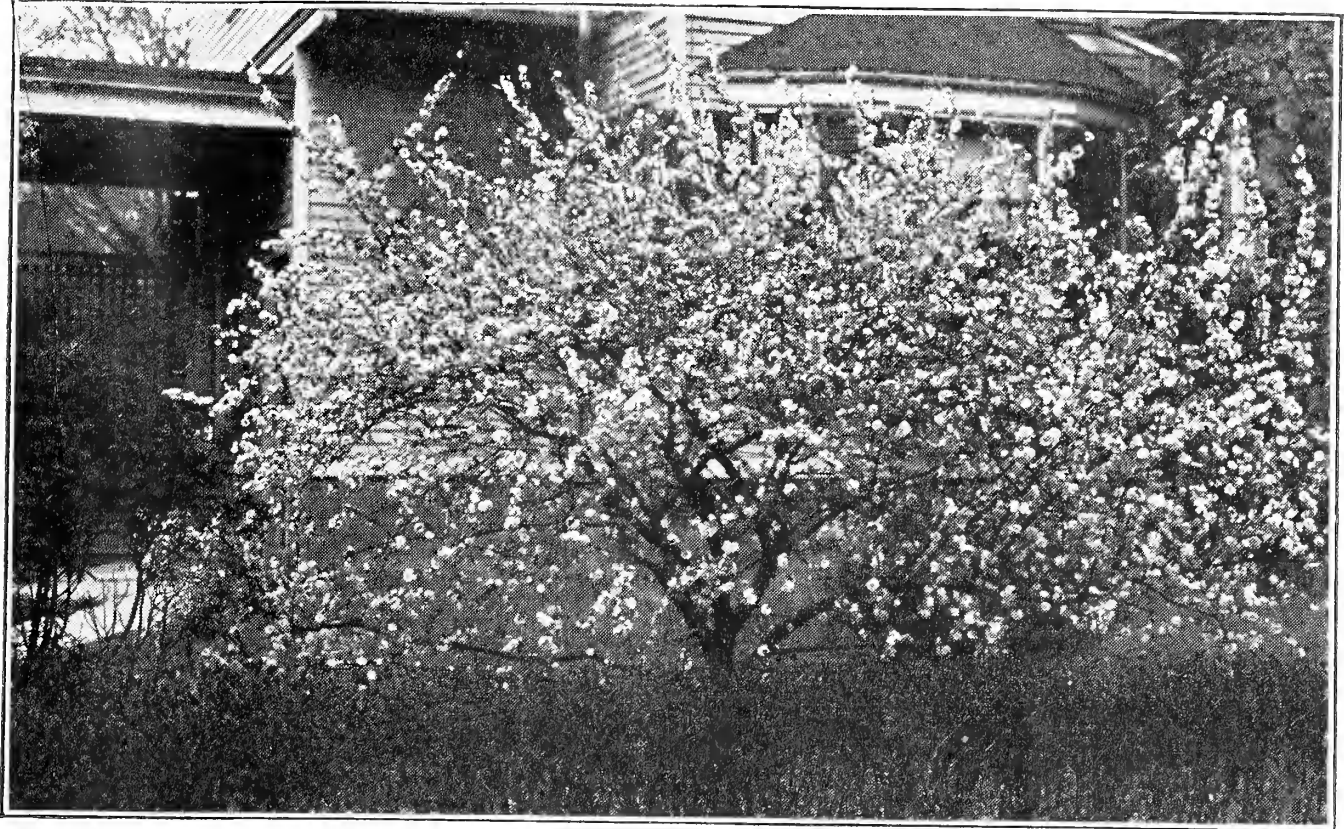
HONEY, Gleditsia Triacanthos—A rapid growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long; used extensively for hedges.

MAIDENHAIR TREE, Ginkgo Biloba—Very striking unusual tree growing slowly 30 to 35 feet, slender while young, spreading with age. Foliage shaped like Maidenhair fern, but 2 or 3 inches across, unusual green color, very bright yellow in autumn. Hardy and very desirable.

MAPLE

MAPLE AMUR, Acer Ginnala—Graceful shrub with handsome foliage turning red in autumn. Leaves three-lobed.

NORWAY, Acer Platanoides—A large handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.



Double Flowering Peach

MAPLE OREGON (*Acer Macrophyllum*)—A most graceful tree, with wide-spreading branches and large foliage. Very rapid growth.

MAPLE PAINTED (*Acer Pictum*)—Handsome tree with bright green foliage. Leaves rather broad and short. Very desirable.

SCHWEDLER, *Acer Platanoides Schwedleri*—A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most ornamental tree.

SILVER, *Acer Dasycarpum*—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; a favorite street and park tree.

SYCAMORE, *Acer Pseudoplatanus*—Extra large foliage, very hardy.

MOUNTAIN ASH

EUROPEAN SORBUS AUCUPARIA — Small, erect growing tree. Flowers white, followed by clusters of red berries.

MULBERRY

DOWNING (*Morus*)—The beauty of this as a lawn or a street tree is quite enough to commend it, but, in addition, it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months.

RUSSIAN, *M. Alba tatarica*—Extremely hardy, fine for windbreaks on the desert. Makes a good shade tree.

OAK

CHESTNUT, *Quercus prinus*—Especially desirable trees, largely neglected because of the mistaken idea that they are of exceedingly slow growth. This is an error, as they are easily twice as fast as a Magnolia. Not desirable on heavy, damp or adobe ground, but in all well drained soil succeed admirably.

COMMON, *Quercus Rubra* — Foliage heavier than Scarlet Oak, actually cut, sharp but short points, dark red and golden autumn color. One of the best and fastest of all the oaks. Sturdy and well formed.

ENGLISH, *Quercus robur*—The fastest grower of all; very dark green, lobed leaves; dense, compact, hardy. Foliage sometimes subject to mildew in late summer.

SCARLET, *Quercus coccinea*—Leaves finely divided, bright green, changing to brilliant scarlet.

PEACH

DOUBLE PINK, *Amygdalus*—Of all the spring flowering trees the Double Flowered Peaches are the most brilliant and beautiful. The entire tree and every branch is simply a mass of blossoms, appearing before the leaves, making an immense bouquet of gorgeous color. Fast growing and very hardy, they should be more planted, but placed in the background as the tree is not especially desirable when the flowers are gone. Trim back after the flowers fall, to make plenty of new growth for next season's bloom.

DOUBLE WHITE *Amygdalus*—Similar to the above only white.

PLUM

DOUBLE FLOWERING, (*Prunus triloba*) — A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

PURPLE LEAF, *Prunus Pissardi*—Round-headed, upright tree, eventually 18 to 20 feet, foliage deep bronzy purple, color retained throughout the summer. Bright red, round fruit, showy and good for jelly. Makes very striking object among surrounding green foliage. Very healthy and hardy.

PLUM PURPLE LEAF, *Thunder Cloud*—Originated by Burbank of California. Comes out dark red and turns just opposite to the previous.

PLUM PURPLE LEAF, *Vesuvius*—Also originated by Burbank of California. A little heavier leaf than the *Prunus Pissardi*. Leaf light at first then turns to dark purple later in the season.

POPLAR

BALM of GILEAD, *Populus Candicans*—Fast growing large trees, hardy but requiring water for best results. Somewhat subject to damage by borers while young. Leaves broader than many poplars, thrifty, makes big, bushy tree 60 feet.

BOLLEANA, *Populus Bolleana*—Tall columnar habit, similar to the Lombardy; foliage silvery white.

POPLAR CANADIAN—Extremely hardy tree of the Poplar family, growing farther north and stands the cold better than any other cultivated variety.

CAROLINA, *Populus Eugenei*—Very strong growing tree of broad, columnar shape. Does not produce the annoying "cotton" of the native cottonwoods.

LOMBARDY, *Populus Nigra Italica*—In shape this is the exclamation mark among trees. Its towering spire has an individuality all its own. For tall screens and backgrounds, this tree is admirable.

POPLAR SILVER (*Populus Alba Nivea*)—A tall columnar tree, very compact grower. Resembles the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

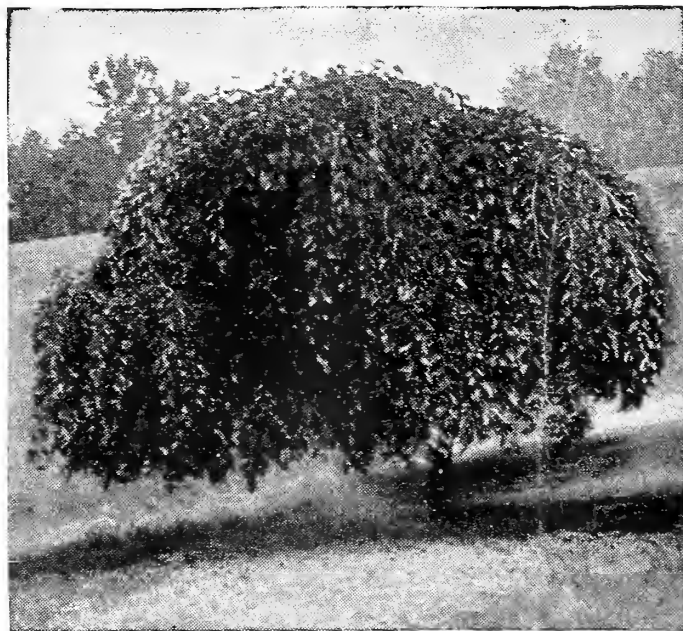
CHERRY

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY—Wonderful tree for specimen or group planting. The large, double pink, long-stem flowers borne in large clusters enables this tree to stand out as one of the best flowering trees.

CHERRY JAPANESE WEEPING—Brought from Japan by Van Siebold, and is, certainly one of the finest weeping trees for lawns and small grounds. The branches are slender and when grafted on tall stems, fall gracefully to the ground. The flowers are rose-colored, appearing before the leaves. The finest weeping Cherry, and one of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

MULBERRY

TEAS WEEPING—Beautiful as either tree or shrub, forming a flat head with branches weeping to the ground. Foliage remarkably bright



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

green and very dense. Grafted on 8 or 9 feet straight trunks. These trees can be trained to form a natural, self-supporting arbor, the straight pendulous branches forming a close canopy like the sides of a tent. Smaller trees set as specimens in a plot of grass give the beautiful effect of a fountain continually pouring its green foliage down upon the lawn.

WILLOW

WILLOW GOLDEN (*Salix Vitellina*)—This is valued very much for its bright golden-barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. It should be severely trimmed every winter to induce a quantity of strong young growths.

WILLOW WISCONSIN—A graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.



Lombardy Poplars

Hardy Evergreens

IN HANDLING and planting evergreens never allow the roots to become dry for an instant. Their juices are resinous, and when once dry, water has no power to restore them; dip the roots in "grout" or very thin mud, and plant quickly; cover the roots with fresh soil and with a heavy piece of wood beat the earth solid over them. Fill up and pound again, and finish by bringing fresh loose earth about the tree with a hoe. No wind can now bend the tree about so as to break the tender rootlets as fast as formed.

Use Scotch Pine, White Spruce, Norway Spruce, and White Pine for high screens, and Arbor Vitae or Red Cedar for low ones.

ABIES

A class of rapid-growing evergreens of extreme hardiness, and thriving in exposed situations. They are of great decorative value, but need plenty of space for their best development.

ABIES CONCOLOR (Queen of all the Firs)—Foliage deep blue, long flat needles, very showy and attractive. Very hardy and well adapted to the Pacific Coast.

ABIES NORDMANNIANA (Nordmann's Fir)—Similar in habit to Concolor Fir. Deep green foliage. A rare and showy tree.

ABIES BALSAMEA (Balsam Fir)—Very hardy, fragrant slender growing tree. Dark green foliage with lighter twinge underneath.

ABIES PINSAPO (Spanish Fir)—Very distinct. A magnificent tree. Deep green, leaves stiff, sharp and extending entirely around the branches.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA (Monkey Puzzle) — An open-growing tree, rather slender in habit of growth. Branches and trunk covered by closely set sharp bristling leaves. Very distinct and used as a specimen tree.

CEDRUS (Cedar)

A class of trees that should be more widely planted, as they are among the handsomest of coniferous evergreens. The true cedars are few, many of the name belonging to the Junipers and Cypresses, under which heading we list a number of the best. One of the best conifers for specimen planting and easily adapted to general landscaping.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA (Mt. Atlas Cedar)—Very vigorous, hardy, pyramidal, open tree with bunched bright green foliage.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA (Blue Atlantic Cedar)—Similar to above in habit of growth with beautiful deep blue foliage entirely covering branches.

CEDRUS DEODORA AUREA (Golden Himalaya Cedar)—Habit similar to Deodora with golden foliage, a wonderful golden specimen tree.

CEDRUS LIBANI (Cedar of Lebanon)—Closely resembling Cedrus Atlantica. Compact habit of growth.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA (Port Orford Cedar)—A genuine native of Oregon, blue-green foliage with compact branches. Fairly rapid growing tree.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ERECTA VIRIDIS (Erect Lawson Cyparis)—Fine upright, symmetrical tree. Foliage rich green.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ALUMI (Blue Lawson Cyparis)—Habit similar to that above, with wonderful steel-blue foliage. None better.

CHAMAECYPARIS (Triomphe de Boskoop)—Habit and growth fairly similar to Alumi, with slightly lighter blue foliage and pendulous branches.

WESSLI CYPRESS—Finer and richer blue foliage than the Allumni, with columnar habit of growth.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA (Jap. Cypress)—Tall



Abies Concolor

growing sort with spreading, graceful habit, fan-shaped branchlets. Flat, dark-green foliage.

OBTUSA AUREA (Gold Jap. Cypress)—Similar habit to above with rare and beautiful gold foliage.

OBTUSA NANA—Dwarf form of the Jap. Cypress.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA—Green, flat foliage with medium open habit of growth.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA—Same as above with golden yellow tips.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA (Thread-branched Japan Cypress)—Upright growing tree with horizontal branches slightly pendulous tips. Foliage light green.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA PLUMOSA—A delicate, very graceful tree with plum-like feathery foliage. A dense upright habit.

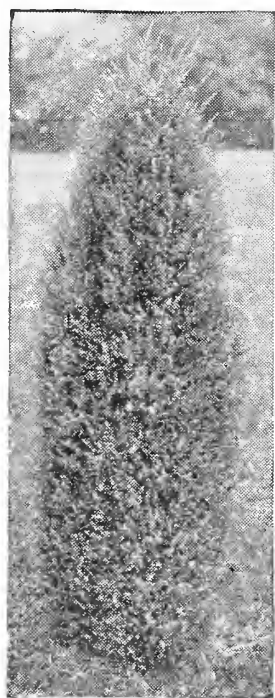
RETINOSPORA PISIFERA PLUM. AUREA—Similar to above, but more attractive with golden foliage.

RETINOSPORA VEITCHI — Densely compact with light bluish grey foliage spreading feathery branchlets.

RETINOSPORA SYNOROCA NANA—Same as above, of dwarf habit, fine for window boxes or low plantings.

CRYPTOMERIA (Jap. Cedar) — Splendid ornamental tree with deep green foliage changing slightly brown in winter.

CRYPTOMERIA JAP. ELEGANS — Similar to above with finer and more dense foliage.



Juniper

JUNIPERUS (Juniper)

A group embracing a large variety of forms and sizes as well as quite distinctive characteristics of foliage and colors. They are excellent for planting as individual specimens, and in groups or borders.

J. CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper)—Pyramidal compact, sharply pointed with dense green foliage.

CHINENSIS ALBO VAR. (Chinese Silver Juniper)—Beautiful slow growing Juniper. Color blue with white tips.

PFITZERIANA (Pfitzer's Juniper)—Grows in form of broad pyramid. Handsomest of Chinensis variety.

CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS (Creeping Japanese Jun.)—Dense low-spreading shrub. Foliage grayish-green marked with two white lines above. Hardy and very desirable.

COMMUNIS (Common Juniper)—Pyramidal tree dark blue foliage. Very hardy. Changing slightly darker in winter.

JUN. COMM. HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper)—Slender columnar compact, mottled, silvery-grey. Sharp needles. Very desirable for landscape purposes.

SABINA JUNIPER—Semi-spreading shrub of great beauty. Bluish grey-green foliage. Very popular.

VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)—Pyramidal form, densely branched, thick foliage bronze-green.

LARIX EUROPEAN

Tall conical tree, with soft light green foliage which starts in early spring. Very hardy and desirable for specimen.

PICEA (Spruce)

The most largely planted class of evergreens, and thoroughly satisfactory in any position, and in any except a wet soil. They make grand specimens, excellent wind-breaks and exceptionally good hedges.

CANADENSIS (Native White Spruce)—Pyramidal with dense foliage, silvery-green. Very hardy. A very widely planted tree, especially good for specimen and also widely used for hedges.

ENGLEMANNI (Engleman's Spruce)—Slender pyramidal in growth, fairly compact. Slightly resembling the Colorado blue spruce.

PICEA EXCELSA (Norway Spruce)—Very rapid growing tree which makes it very useful for wind breaks and also very useful as specimen. Very hardy.



Pinus Nigra Austriaca

PICEA PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce)—Native of Colorado, stiff symmetrical growing tree. Pungens foliage varying from green to blue. Very useful as specimen.

PICEA PUNGENS KOSTERI (Koster Blue Spruce)—Improved strain of Colorado blue. Deep steel blue foliage. Grafted stock.

PINUS PINE

Hardy and beautiful tree, useful on landscape work as specimen or group planting.

PINUS NIGRA AUSTRIACA—Long, dark, coarse needles. An ornamental tree rapid in growth.

MUGHUS—Densely branched tree. Semi-spreading habit of growth. Foliage dark green and stiff. Very desirable for landscaping.

PINUS PONDEROSA (Western Yellow Pine)—Very hardy. Deeply rooted, growing under adverse conditions. May be used as specimen.

PINUS STROBUS (White Pine)—Long flexible needles, whitish beneath, splendid tree for tall background plantings.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA

(Japanese Umbrella Pine)

A very beautiful Japanese tree. Compact, pyramidal form, the foliage and whorls of broad stiff needles, shiny deep green color.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA (California Big Tree)

Handsome symmetrical tree, branches thickly covered with blue-green foliage. Very rapid grower.

TAXUS YEW

One of our most attractive of all trees, very useful in group planting or in specimen work.

TAXUS BACCATA—Rather slow growing, attractive tree. Numerous spreading branches covered with very dark-green foliage.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA (Irish Yew)—Beautiful compact, upright tree. Very formal. Foliage glossy dark-green. Very conspicuous when loaded with red fruits.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA VARIEGATA (Variegated Irish Yew)—Habit same as above but with golden variegated foliage.

TAXUS CANADENSIS (Canadian Yew)—Valuable dwarf evergreen. Drooping branchlets are densely clothed with dark green foliage. Branches loaded with red fruits in Autumn. Very hardy.

TSUGA (Hemlock)

Splendid and beautiful trees, with upright pyramidal habit of growth and drooping branches.

TSUGA MERTENSIANA—Our native Hemlock and often seen growing in the forests of the Northwest. Very tall and graceful with slender pendulous branchlets covered with verdant green foliage.

TSUGA CANADENSIS—Has Yew-like foliage, native of Eastern states and is hardy and ornamental and very useful in landscape work. Can be used for hedge purposes.

THUJA

Splendid ornamental trees, seldom growing very large. Quite hardy and extensively used as a landscape tree.

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae) (White Cedar)—A very hardy and dependable conifer with very soft, deep green foliage and of pyramidal habit of growth. Will stand trimming well and is quite often used for hedge purposes.

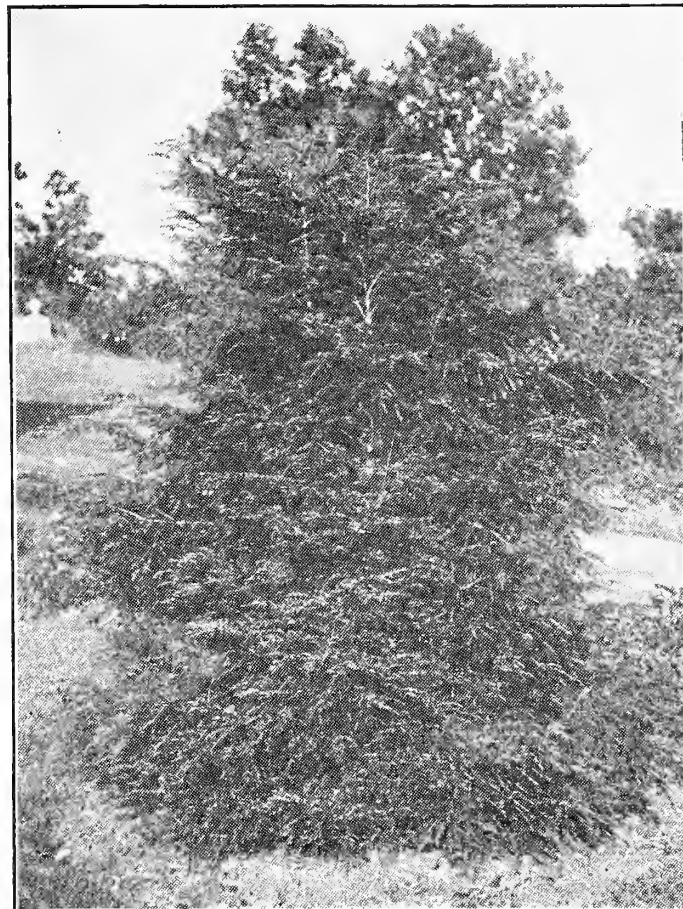
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA—A slow growing broad and compact tree which grows in oval form. Especially suited for ground planting and makes very fine specimen tree.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS—Fine pyramidal tree growing almost columnar. Fern-like branchlets of verdant green foliage and very compact. Very conspicuous.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA—Globe-shaped Arbor Vitae of good green color and hardy. Fine tree for specimen work, and especially adapted for foreground and tub planting.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA SIBERICA (Siberian Arbor Vitae)—A conical shaped Evergreen with dark green crested foliage. A symmetrical compact tree which matures at about 6 feet and can be used in most any sort of landscape work.

THUJA PLICATA (Native Cedar)—A very graceful tree with drooping branches. Foliage dark green. Exceptionally good as specimen.



Hemlock

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI — Splendid globe-shaped Arbor Vitae similar to Globosa.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA (Ware's Arbor Vitae)—Sometimes called Siberian Arbor Vitae. A very distinct form, nearly globular. Foliage sage green, very compact and handsome.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDI (Woodward Arbor Vitae)—One of the best globe Arbor Vitae reaching 3 feet in height and diameter. Splendid tub plant and fine for low borders and foundation groups.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LUTEA (G. Peabodies Arbor Vitae)—Pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage. Choice in landscape work. Very distinct in color of foliage.

THUJA ORIENTALIS (Oriental Arbor Vitae)—Pyramidal bushy conifer. Compact with bright green foliage.

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA (Golden Oriental Arbor Vitae) — Low compact globose shrub, golden yellow in spring changing to bright green through summer months.

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA (Berkman's Golden Arbor Vitae)—Dwarf Golden Arbor Vitae. Compact and symmetrical. Quite hardy and choice.

THUJA ORIENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS (Oriental Pyramidal Arbor Vitae)—Of pyramidal habit of growth with bright green foliage. One of the tallest and hardiest.

THUJOPSIS — Shrubby tree similar to Arbor Vitae in habit of growth with coarse and flattened foliage.

THUJOPSIS DOLABRATA (False Arbor Vitae)—Loose-growing pyramidal tree, very distinct type of conifer. Open horizontal limbs with coarse green foliage.



An Evergreen Planting that is Beautiful all the Year

Broad Leaf Evergreens

ABELIA—Ornamental Evergreen flowering plant.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Plant attaining height of four feet. Very showy and attractive. Glossy brownish-green leaf bearing clusters of pinkish-white flowers from June to late fall.

ANDROMEDA LEUCOTHOE RACEMOSA (Andromeda)—Small Evergreen shrub with erect branches. Leaves oblong, pointed, green, flowering very early, blooms from April to June. Very showy with its white bell-shaped flowers.

ARALIA SIEBOLDI (Fatsia Japonica)—Semi-tropical, short-growing tree with large compound leaves. Blooms with terminal of creamy white flowers.

AUCUBA JAPONICA (Japanese Laurel)—A medium sized shrub; dark green glossy leaves, red berries in fall and winter. One of few plants that do well in shady portions.

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA (Japanese Gold Dust Laurel)—Similar to the above, both in habit of growth and fruit. Foliage very finely splotted with numerous yellow spots.

AZALEA HINODEGIRI (Evergreen Japanese Azalea)—Flowers bright crimson in May and June. Shiny, small leaves turning brown in fall. A very conspicuous, low-growing plant.

AZALEA OBTUSA KIOUSIANA—Similar to above with slightly spreading habit. Flowers bright red.

BERBERIS—Berberis family is widely used in landscaping and is generally hardy and suited to planting in the Northwest.

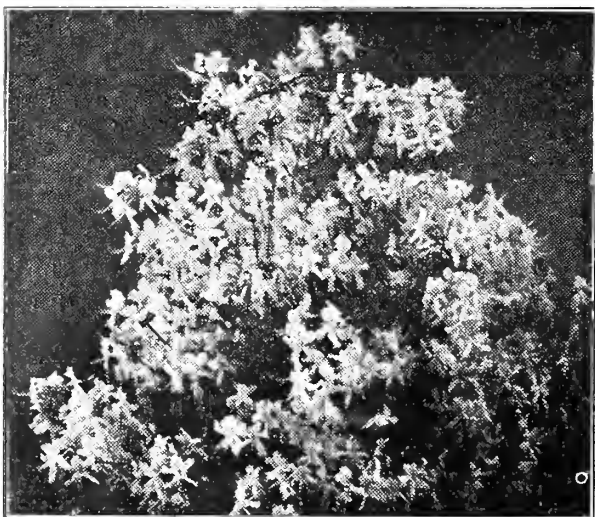
BERBERIS BUXIFOLIA (Magellan Barberry)—Dwarf plant with small, dark green leaves, with small orange flower, followed by small dark purple berries.

BERBERIS DARWINI (Darwin Barberry)—Semi-spreading evergreen shrub with small holly-like leaves. Flowers, bright yellow with dark-purple berries.

BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA—A bushy shrub with spiny branches with small dark green leaves. Yellow flowers and small dark fruit.

BERBERIS WILSONAE (Wilson Barberry)—One of the hardiest, 3 to 4 feet. Dense bushy habit of growth. Yellow flowers.

BUXUS JAPONICA (Japanese Box)—Medium slow-growing bushy shrub with spreading branches. Round, light green leaves.



Azalea Mollis

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS (Arborescens)—True tree box, dark glossy green foliage. Often used as specimen plants in pyramid and tree form.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA—Tree dwarf box-wood. Dwarf grower, commonly used for low borders and for window boxes.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—A shrub or small tree with dark green leaves. Beautifully wax-like flowers in early spring. Order by color, red, white, pink and variegated.

CHOISYA TERNATA (Mexican Orange)—Compact and bushy. Light green foliage, bearing clusters of white flowers at tips of branches.

COTONEASTER, Thornless—A splendid fast growing group of berried plants, of varied forms of growth and foliage, very useful for shrubbery and for massing for fall and winter effects

DIELSIANA (Diel's C. E.)—Moderately tall growing shrub with oval shaped leaves dark green above and grey beneath, producing masses of crimson berries.

C. E. FRANCHETTI—Medium sized open-growing shrub. Pendulous habit, grey-green foliage. Red berries remaining all winter.

C. E. HORIZONTALIS—Low spreading horizontal branches, foliage brownish green in fall, covered profusely with bright red berries which remain all winter.

C. E. MICROPHYLLA—Vigorous spreading form, bright green, small leaves. Evergreen used in rockeries, near walls and on banks.

C. E. PANNOSA—Shrub of upright, graceful habit, leaves green above and silver color beneath. Berries light red.

C. E. SIMONSI—Medium tall growing shrub with glossy foliage. Pinkish white flowers followed with bright red fruit which makes it very showy in winter.

DAPHNE ODORA—Bushy evergreen shrub. Light green foliage with white bordered leaves. Clusters of very fragrant flowers in early spring from white to purple.

DAPHNE CNEORUM—Low spreading shrub, short slender leaf, dark green and glossy above with grey beneath. Blooming profusely with pink fragrant flowers in early spring and again in late fall.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM—Deciduous shrub with erect stout branches with sweet scented lilac flowers in early spring, followed by bright red fruit.

ERICA CARNEAROSEA (Pink Heather)—Low growing shrub. Flowers pink. Very hardy.

ERICA MEDITERRANEA (Mediterranean Heather)—Stronger grower than the above, more upright with dark green foliage. Pink flowers over a long season.

ERICA VAGANS (Cornish Heather)—Beautiful dark foliage, flowers purplish red in summer and early fall.

ERICA VAGANS ALBA (White Cornish Heather)—Same as above with white flowers.

CALLUNA VULGARI (Scotch Heather)—Low dense shrub with pink flowers in abundance.

CALLUNA VULGARIS ALBA (White Scotch Heather)—Same as above with white flowers.

SUECICA (Swedish Bell Heather)—A hardy, upright variety with attractive pink flowers.

ESCALLONIA—Fine Evergreen shrub for mass planting. Very desirable for its shiny leaves and splendid flowers in fall.



Cotoneaster

ESCALLONIA PULVERULENTA ALBA (White Escallonia)—Large spreading shrub with bright shiny leaves. Flowers white.

ESCALLONIA PULVERULENTA MACRANTHA (Pink Escallonia)—Same as above only pink. More compact.

ESCALLONIA PULVERULENTA RUBRA—Same as above with red flowers.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA (Spindle Tree)—Upright shrub with smooth dark green foliage. Fine as specimen planting or group work.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA AUREA (Aurea)—Same as above. Habit of growth less vigorous. Leaves splotted with gold.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA ALBA MARGINATA—Leaves green with narrow white edging. Very desirable.

ILEX AQUIFOLIA (English Holly)—An upright tall growing tree with crinkly spiny green foliage. Berries red, which remain from fall until late spring.

ILEX AQUAFOLIA PYRAMIDALIS (Dutch Holly)—Upright of growth, with foliage smoother and less spiny than the English Holly. Very prolific fruiter.

ILEX CRENATA (Japanese Holly)—Compact growing shrub with small bright foliage, producing black berries.

ILEX JERADO VARIEGATA—Both gold and silver variegation. Berries red.

KALMIA LATIFOLIO (Calico Bush)—A native shrub of the Eastern states. Foliage dark green above, yellowish green below, flowers in clusters, rose color to white with purple markings within, blooming in May and June. Very desirable.

LAURUS NOBILIS (Sweet Bay)—A bushy bright leaved Evergreen shrub used in a standard or bush form. Fine as a tub plant.

LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS (English Laurel)—A bushy Evergreen shrub with bright dark green foliage, very useful in landscaping. Fine for hedges or as specimen plant.

LAUROCERASUS LUSITANICA (Portugal Laurel)—Dark green leaf with brownish red leaf stem. Growth very compact. Very hardy and high class shrub. Very desirable.

LIGUSTRUM PRIVET JAPONICA (Japanese Privet)—An upright shrub with dark green foliage. Flowers white with dark berries.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM PRIVET (Chinese Privet)—Large spreading shrub similar to that above with somewhat larger leaves.

LONICERA NITIDA—A rather bushy shrub with small closely set leaves. This shrub can be sheared or left growing openly.

LONICERA PILEATA—A new introduction. Dwarf spreading plant with foliage dark green and glossy above. Very desirable as a foreground or cover plant.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—Fine big Evergreen tree, large leaves, bright green above and yellowish brown beneath. Large lily-like white flower in spring and summer. Very fragrant with distinct lemon odor.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (Oregon Grape)—Dense spreading shrub, wonderful holly-like foliage glossy green to bronze, blossoms yellow racemes, blue grape-like berries. One of the best all round broad leaved Evergreens.

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Heavenly Bamboo) — Native of Japan. Resembles dwarf compact bamboo. Foliage varying from pink and green to coppery red in winter. Brilliant red berries.

PERNETTYA—A low growing compact shrub, well suited for bank and rockery planting, producing berries in variation of colors.

PERNETTYA DAVIES HYBRID—Mixed colored berries, very beautiful.

PERNETTYA MUCRONATA—Red and purple fruit till late in winter.

PERNETTYA SPECIOSA—Fruit, scarlet red—one of the prettiest.

PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA — Toyon-Christmas Berry. A popular broad-leaved evergreen which bears brilliant colored fruits in winter. Very attractive in group plantings.

PHOTINIA GLABRA—Fall growing shrub, with fine glossy foliage which takes on various colors of red and garnet in the fall.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA—Similar to above—leaves roughed edged—covered with small white flowers in spring followed with bright red berries.

PYRACANTHA (Firethorn) Angustifolia — Tall straggly grower, leaves long, narrow, whitened beneath, large berries. Orange yellow, in December and last till May.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA—Compact evergreen



Rhododendron

shrub, somewhat dwarf with bright green foliage, followed with orange scarlet berries.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI—Similar to above with more upright growth. Fruit orange yellow.

PYRACANTHA CRENULATA—Long and narrow foliage, more glossy and dense. Berries crimson red.

RHODODENDRON—The best evergreen shrub for the Pacific Northwest. Splendid as specimen plants, but better in mass planting. Requires little care, prefers good soil, and semi shade. Varieties in assorted colors.

ULEX (Europaeus Gorse)—Spiny shrub, with small scale-like leaves; foliage green with flowers bright yellow; very conspicuous.

VERONICA BUXIFOLIA—Most compact of the Veronicas. Very small glossy green leaves; spreading compact round plant.

VERONICA CUPRESSOIDES — Type Cypress-like foliage, quite distinct from all other varieties. Splendid quick growing. Globular form.

VERONICA ERECTA THYMIFOLIA—Somewhat similar to Buxifolia, slightly faster growth. Splendid formal plant.

VERONICA GLAUCOPHYLLA—Semi-spreading, compact shrub, small silvery grey leaf.

VERONICA TRAVERSII—Small shrub of upright compact growth; foliage green; tallest of Veronicas.

VERONICA AMPLEXICAULIS—Far spreading shrub with quite large foliage. Somewhat different than most other varieties. Very hardy.

VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM — Attractive evergreen shrub of upright growth, branches stout with large shiny laurel-like leaf. Fragrant white flowers.

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM — Quite unusual plant, with leaves 6 to 8 in. long; peculiar bronzy green surface, roughened or pebbly. Berries red finally changing to shining black.

VIBURNUM TINUS (Laurustinus)—Well known bushy evergreen shrub. Foliage dark shining green. Splendid winter bloomer, clusters of pinkish white flowers from midwinter to late spring. Extensively used for individual plantings, groups and for hedges.



Evergreen Planting



Ornamental Shrubs

PEOPLE, generally, are appreciating more the permanent value and beauty of shrubs. The charm and grace they lend to home grounds is invaluable, and, if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest to bloom.

In many cases it would be better to plant shrubs in groups of several to one side of the lawn instead of following the method of planting one in a certain place and spoiling the effect of the open lawn. In most cases, three, six, eight, or twelve of one variety should be used in a particular grouping. Several such groupings make an excellent border or foundation planting.

ALMOND

PINK FLOWERING, *Prunus glandulosa*—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

ALTHEA—(*Hibiscus Syriacus*)

The Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom. They are of good size, many colored, attractive. Perfectly hardy and can be had in various colors if desired. Prune each spring.

Hibiscus Syriacus Amplissima, (Double red).

Hibiscus Syriacus Boule de Feu, (Double red).

Hibiscus Syriacus Lady Stanley, (Double flesh).

Hibiscus Syriacus Paeoniflora, (Double flesh).

AZALEA PONTICA

A splendid assortment of hybrids averaging a little larger in size and showing greater diversity of color shades than other Azaleas. Delightfully fragrant.

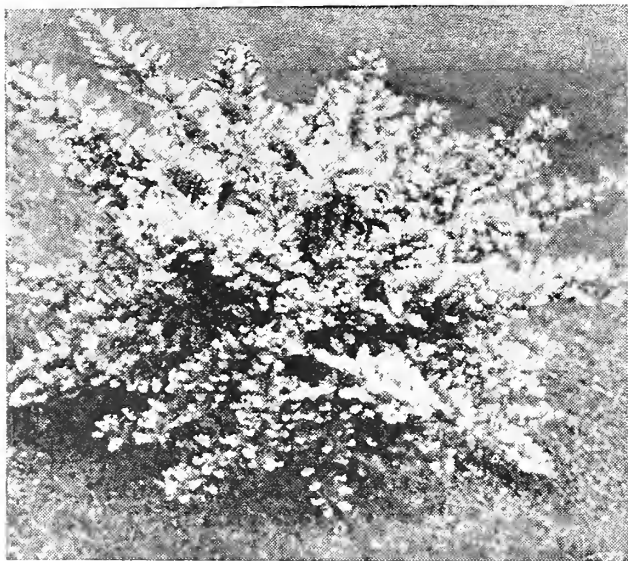
AZALEA ALTA-CLARE — Semi dwarf shrub with large clusters of bright yellow flowers. One of the best deciduous Azaleas.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS (*Southern Oregon Azalea*)—Rather large shrub with masses of white or pink flowers in May. Does quite well in shady portions.

AZALEA MOLLIS—A shrub attaining the height of 3-4 feet. Clusters of flowers appearing before the leaves makes this a very attractive plant. Colors, pink, white, yellow, red.



Flowering Almond



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

JAPANESE BARBERRY

(Berberis Thunbergi)

Used extensively where a good, dwarf, bushy hedge is desired. The foliage is an excellent green which turns a beautiful coppery red in the fall, followed by pretty red berries. Not susceptible to wheat rust. Can be grown either trimmed or untrimmed, with a height of from 1½ to 3 feet.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica

Fast growing, bushy shrubs to 10 feet, remains half evergreen except in extremely cold climates. Blossoms from June till November; long purple spikes resembling Wisteria. Fragrant.

CORALBERRY

SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS — A slender branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places, as the foliage is very persistent; the fruit is purplish red and hangs on well into winter; flowers small, rose colored. **Symphoricarpus Racemosus Ovatus**, large fruited snowberry.

CURRENT

RED FLOWERING Ribes Sanguineum—Handsome flowering shrub with drooping racemes of deep red blossoms; berries large, glaucous purple.

DEUTZIA

DOUBLE ROSE, Deutzia Scabra Plena—One of the most satisfactory shrubs to plant for spring blooming, either singly or in masses; bearing a profusion of pink or white blossoms on long slender racemes of 4 to 6 inches long; easy of culture, thriving in almost any soil.

FUZZY, Deutzia Scabra Crenata—A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose, produced in late June on long racemes; one of the most desirable in cultivation.

LEMOINE—The flowers are pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Produces large white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

SLENDER, Deutzia Gracilis—Of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; one of the first to bloom; fine for pot culture and winter blooming.

DEUTZIA WATERER (D. Scabra Wateri)—Good variety with very large, double white flowers, tinged with pink; borne in large, loose clusters. Robust grower and very hardy.

DOGWOOD

Coral, Cornus Sibirica

RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD—Good for border groupings, where the smooth, slender, bright red branches in winter make a very pleasing contrast with evergreens and snow. Small white blossoms early in summer. Good foliage. Thrives in shade. Height 6 to 8 feet.

FLOWERING, Cornus Florida—This is the most beautiful of all the large flowering Dogwoods. The great white blossoms appearing in early spring are followed by clusters of red berries and rich red foliage in the fall.

Cornus Florida Rubra, Red flowering Dogwood.

RED-OSIER, C. Stolonifera—A rather dwarf form of the Dogwood. Bark red, flowers white, followed by pure white berries.

ELDER

ELDER, CUTLEAF EUROPEAN—Shrub with dark green foliage deeply cut and incised.

ELDER, RED-BERRIED—A pyramidal shrub with large deep green foliage and showy red fruit in autumn. Good among other coarse shrubs, particularly in moist soils.

ELDER, SIEBOLD—Foliage strongly marked with creamy white.

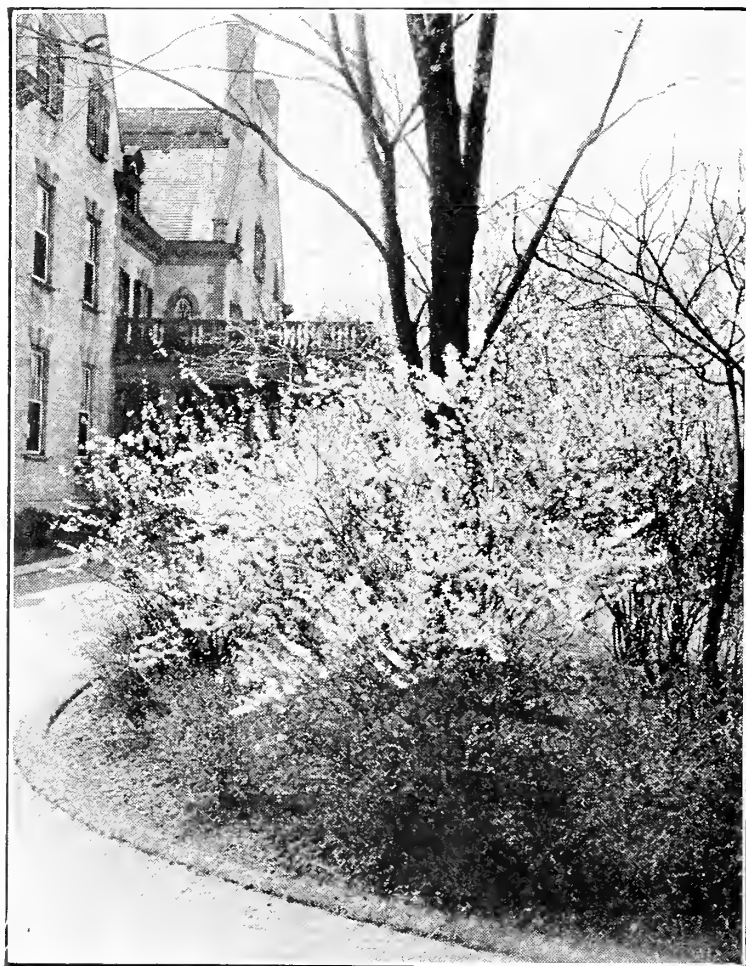
FALSE SPIREA

URAL—Deciduous shrub; leaves resembling those of the Mountain Ash. Flowers white, in showy panicles. Well adapted for borders of shrubberies and woods, or for planting on banks of rivers. Handsome bright green foliage, appears early in spring.

FORSYTHIA

FORSYTHIA BORDER—Tall with long drooping branches covered with golden blossoms.

FORTUNE, F. Suspensa Fortunei—A beautiful shrub of medium size; flowers are of a bright yellow and appear before the leaves, very early in the spring; foliage dark green; the best of the early flowering shrubs.



Forsythia

FORSYTHIA (Continued)

GREENSTEM, F. Viridissima—Similar to the above; flowers a little deeper yellow and appear before the leaves.

WEeping, F. Suspensa—Tall, with long drooping branches covered with golden blossoms.

HONEYSUCKLE

MORROW, Lonicera Morrowi (Bush Honeysuckle) (Upright)—A variety recently introduced from Japan. Upright grower with a profusion of pure white flowers followed in the fall by showy red berries.

TATARIAN, Lonicera Tatarica—Blossoms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.

PINK TATARIAN, Lonicera Rosea—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the Grandiflora, the two make a beautiful display.

WHITE TATARIAN, Lonicera tatarian alba—Produces creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June; forms a high bush.

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA, House—A native of Japan, large flowers, pink or blue, has dark green leaves. One of the hardiest and very free flowering.

PEGGEE, H. Paniculata Grandiflora—A beautiful, tall shrub with leaves of bright shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament.

HYDRANGEA PEGGEE, Standards — Flowers white in very large pointed panicles at end of branches during late summer. The flowers remain on bush for a long time, turning pinkish. Especially adapted to cold sections.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

SMOOTH, Hydrangea Arborescens—This grand American shrub deserves increased attention. Handsome foliage and showy, snow white, ball shaped clusters of flowers make it a most conspicuous object wherever grown. Blooms the greater part of summer, does its best under all circumstances, is perfectly hardy and increased in size and beauty from year to year. Does best in moist, fertile soil, with full exposure to the sun. Thrives most anywhere and does well even if neglected.

HYDRANGEA SNOWHILL (H. Arborescens Sterilis)—Flowers resembling Snowball, very showy, continuous summer blooming.

INDIGOBUSH

INDIGO BUSH (Amorpha)—Very ornamental. Large spikes of violet-purple, pea-shaped flowers in narrow drooping clusters.

KERRIA

KERRIA JAPONICA—Slender, upright green stems with still more slender branches forming erect bush 5 to 7 feet, blackberry-like foliage, flowers orange, soft pleated balls of leaf joints. Blooms almost all summer, absolutely hardy.

KERRIA SILVER—A very pretty dwarf shrub from Japan, with small green foliage edged with white double rose-like flowers, an inch across of the deepest yellow, appearing in April.

LILAC

COMMON PURPLE, Syringa Vulgaris—The well-known purple variety; always a standard sort. Lilacs are well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection.

COMMON WHITE—Too well-known to need description; flowers white and fragrant.

MOCK ORANGE

BIG SCENTLESS, P. Grandiflorus—Very robust growing with large waxy white flowers, slightly perfumed.

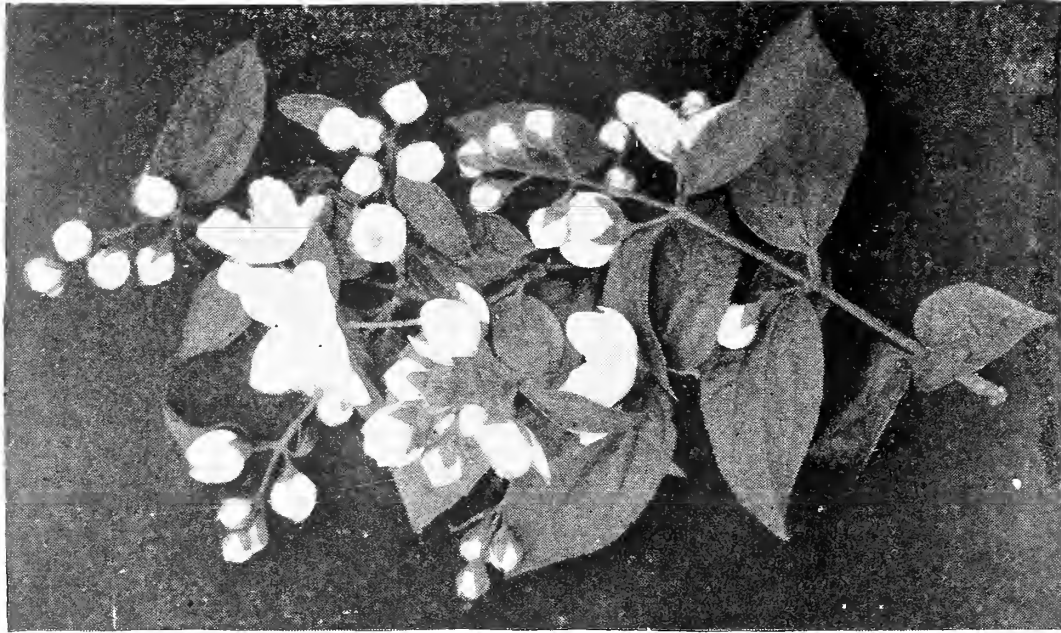
GORDON P. Gordonianus—Large and very floriferous, not scented.

MOCK ORANGE, LEWIS—Not so strong a grower as the foregoing varieties. Flowers large, and abundant. Does well throughout the Northwest.

MOCK ORANGE Manteau d'Hermine—Very dwarf, slender stemmed and small leaved; of upright, dense growth suitable for the foreground of larger shrub type and as a border plant. The pretty white flowers are small but numerous.



White Lilacs



Mock Orange

PEARLBUSH

COMMON, (*Exochorda Grandiflora*)—Large shrub blooming early in spring. Covered with purest white blossoms. The common name is from the pearly flower buds, which are globular just before they open.

PEA-TREE, SIBERIAN

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS—Showy dwarf tree or shrub, with pea-shaped flowers.

PRIVET

IBOTA, *Ligustrum Ibota*—Largely used for hedges, but many varieties are equally good as individual shrubs. Hardy as to drought, heat and cold; and may be trimmed to any desired shape. All have white or creamy blossoms in spikes like the lilac, to which it is related. Some of the newer varieties have much better foliage than the older sorts, and may be used freely in many places in landscape work. The flowers have rather an unpleasant odor to many persons.

REGAL, *Ligustrum i. regelianum*.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM—California Privet.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE—Common Privet.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM—Golden Privet.

SNOWBALL

COMMON, *V. Opulus Sterile*—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and makes a very attractive appearance.

PLICATUM—Japanese Snowball.

SNOWBERRY

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS—A slender branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places, as the foliage is very persistent; berries are a pure, snow white; flowers large rose colored.

SPIREA

ANTHONY WATERER—A very popular low growing bush, becoming 2 feet high and constantly in bloom all summer. Flower clusters large, flat topped and of deep rose color.

BILLARD, *Spirea Billardi*—Tall, erect shrub with canes terminated by feathery plumes 5 to 8 inches long, of dainty pink color.

BRIDAL WREATH, *S. Prunifolia*—Late blooming, April or May. Flat, single white flowers making the entire bush into a huge snowball. Very graceful arching form, beautiful rounded leaves, with scalloped edges.

Mock Orange (Continued)

SWEET, *P. Coronarius*—Variety that blooms very early in the spring; pure white blossoms highly scented.

MOCK ORANGE ZEPHYR—Shrub with spreading, arching branches. Flowers usually five petals; pure white, slightly fragrant.

NINEBARK

**PHYSOCARPUS GOLDLEAF
OPULIFOLIUS LUTEUS**—

Hardy shrub with golden foliage of erect habit, bearing heads of whitish flowers, appearing late in the spring. Well adapted for shrubberies, and will grow in almost any soil.

QUINCE

JAPAN Flowering *Cydonia Japonica*—One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants.

ROCKSPIREA

HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR (*Dumosus*)—One of the most desirable of our native shrubs, forming graceful clumps with slender arching branches, each terminating in an airy panicle or plume of creamy-white flowers. Of proven merit and hardiness suited to a variety of conditions and will bloom freely in partial shade.

RUSSIAN OLIVE, *Eleagnus Angustifolia*—While this plant really is a small tree, yet when it is kept pruned rather severely, it forms a most attractive shrub. Its foliage is of a remarkable silvery hue, showing up in striking contrast to that of the green of other shrubs or trees. It is admirable for tall backgrounds where unusual color tones are desired. It also is useful for hedges either trimmed or untrimmed.



Snowball

SPIREA (Continued)

BRIDAL WREATH, *S. Prunifolia* Fl. Pl.—Small, double, white flowers like shoe buttons, thickly strung along the long willow branches.

SPIREAGARLAND—Feathery foliage, earliest bloomer of Spireas. White flowers similar in habit to *Thunbergi* but higher and more vigorous.

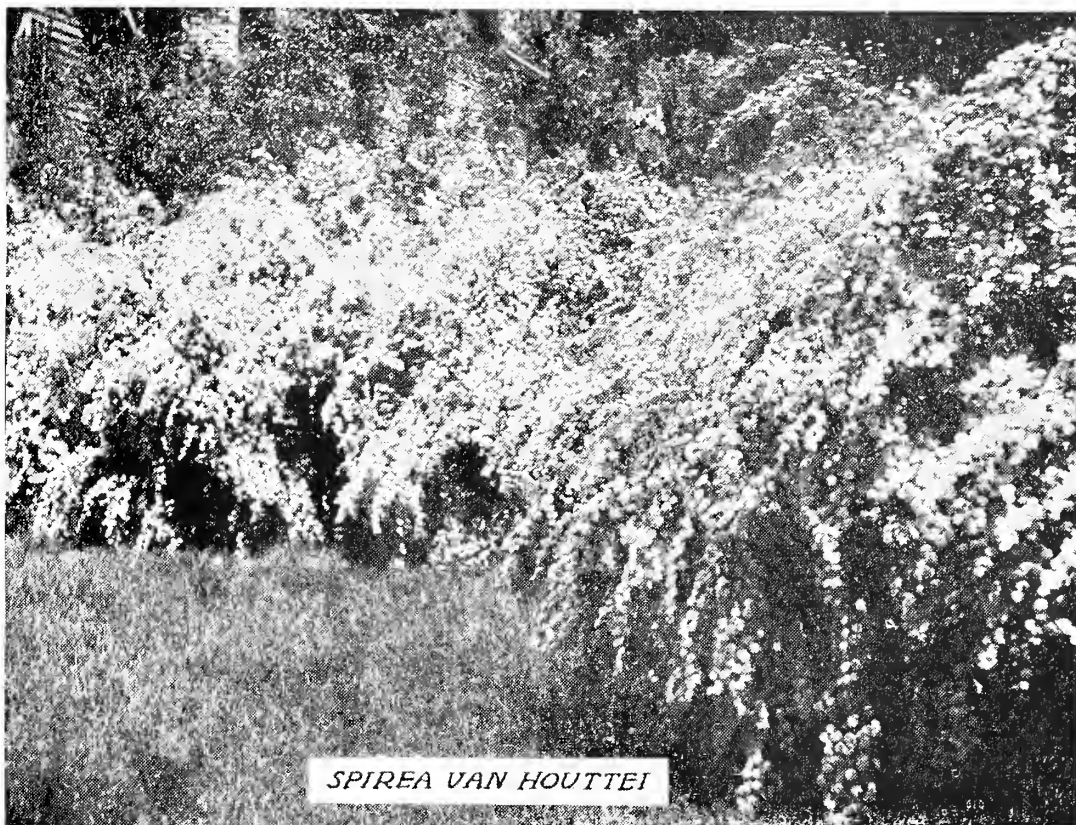
SPIREA ORIENTAL (*S. Media*)—Desirable hardy shrub of vigorous growth. Leaves light green above, bluish green beneath. Showy pure white flowers.

JAPANESE WHITE, *S. Jap. Oval. (Cal. Alba)*—An upright shrub, becoming 18 inches to 2 feet high. Very profuse bloomer, and continuing in flower throughout the summer. Flowers pure white, in flat topped clusters.

REEVES, *Spirea Reevesiana*—Single white, early bloomer, long, narrow foliage, bushy shape up to 8-9 feet. Completely covered in late March with flat, white flower clusters.

THUNBERG, *Spirea Thunbergi*—A very graceful, early flowering shrub, the slender branches clothed with feathery, bright green foliage. Flowers pure white in early spring.

VANHOUTTE, *Spirea Vanhouttei*—This is the most popular of all the spireas, and is more largely planted than any other one shrub. Its gracefully arching branches heaped as they are with the white blossoms in spring, and its thriftiness under the most trying of conditions, are the reasons for its popularity. It is



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

adapted to many purposes in out-door decoration and wherever it is put it thrives, always giving beauty and cheer in return.

SPIREA WILLOWLEAF (*S. Salicifolia*)—Erect in growth. Foliage dull green. Flowers in narrow panicles about six inches long. Good for dry spots or hillside.

STEPHANANDRA

CUTLEAF (*S. Flexuosa*)—A beautiful low shrub with very ornamental, deep green, dense foliage. Branches spreading and drooping. Flowers insignificant in small terminal panicles.

SUMAC

SMOOTH (*Rhus Glabra*)—Good for massed planting where a tall, coarse growth is desired. Leaflets about six inches long, narrow and light green. Fruits in large, showy clusters in the Autumn.

TAMARIX

AFRICAN, *Tamarix Africana*—A beautiful shrub with small leaves; similar to the Juniper; flowers are pink, small and delicate, borne on long spikes; blooms in May.

WEIGELIA

BELLE DE BOSKOOP—A choice variety producing dark red flowers. Foliage heavy dark green. Good for either specimen plant or for massing.

DWARF, Variegated—Masses of shaded light pink flowers. Beautiful shrub retaining the color of the foliage all summer.

EVA RATHKE—A new free-flowering variety with carmine red flowers.

MME. LEMOINE—Showy white flowers changing to pink.

PINK, *Weigela Rosea*—Large light pink blossoms, often blooming for 10 weeks and a few in the fall.

SNOW, *Weigela Hybrida Candida*—Pure white, taller and more slender shrub than other varieties.

VANHOUTTE—Flowers broad and flat, deep rosy red with orange markings in the throat.



WEIGELIA

Hardy Climbing Vines

Vines are useful in many ways. They give quick results when planted on a new place, before tree and shrubs become established. For covering fences, rocks, walls, banks and trellises, they are peculiarly adapted. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete.

ARISTOLOCHIA—Dutchman's Pipe

SIPHO (Birthwort)—A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large, heartshaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS

QUINQUEFOLIA (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—A very rapid growing vine covered with heavy digitate leaves affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in Autumn.

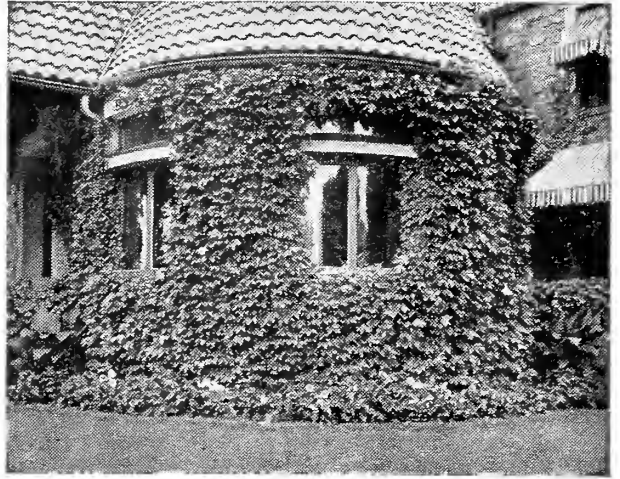
VEITCHI (Boston or Japan Ivy)—The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface, and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty.

BIGNONIA RADICANS—Trumpet Creeper

A high climbing, vigorous vine, native to the middle west and south. Leaves compound, produced on stout, spreading branches. Flowers in large, terminal clusters, trumpet shaped, 3 inches long. Loved by humming birds.

BITTERSWEET—*Celastrus Scandens*

A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retained all Winter. Very bright in effect and charming for Winter house decoration.



Boston Ivy

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used for either shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and various forms. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars, along garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses or rock-work, it has no rival among the strong growing, blossoming plants. Their delight is in rich soil and a sunny situation, and they are perfectly hardy. They should be well mulched with rotten manure in winter.

Large-Flowering Clematis

HENRYI—Flowers creamy-white and very large; a fine bloomer.

JACKMANI—This variety is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense violet-purple flowers four to six inches in diameter, from July until October.

MADAM EDOUARD ANDRE—Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

Small-Flowering Clematis

PANICULATA—A great novelty from Japan. This variety of Clematis has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage.

HONEYSUCKLE—*Lonicera*

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (*L. Halleana*)—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE (*L. Periclymenum*, var *Belgica*)—Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (*L. Sempervirens*)—One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower; flowers a bright scarlet, not much odor.

WISTARIA

CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA (*W. Sinensis*)—One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale-blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA (*W. Sinensis*, Var *Alba*)—Same as the Chinese Purple, except the flowers are pure white; very beautiful variety.



Purple Wistaria

Roses

EVERY home should have an abundance of roses, for there is no hardy plant that produces such a profusion of genuine loveliness and rewards the grower more liberally than does the rose. Of the hundreds of varieties, the kinds that we list are the hardiest and most vigorous, as well as the best bloomers for this territory.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

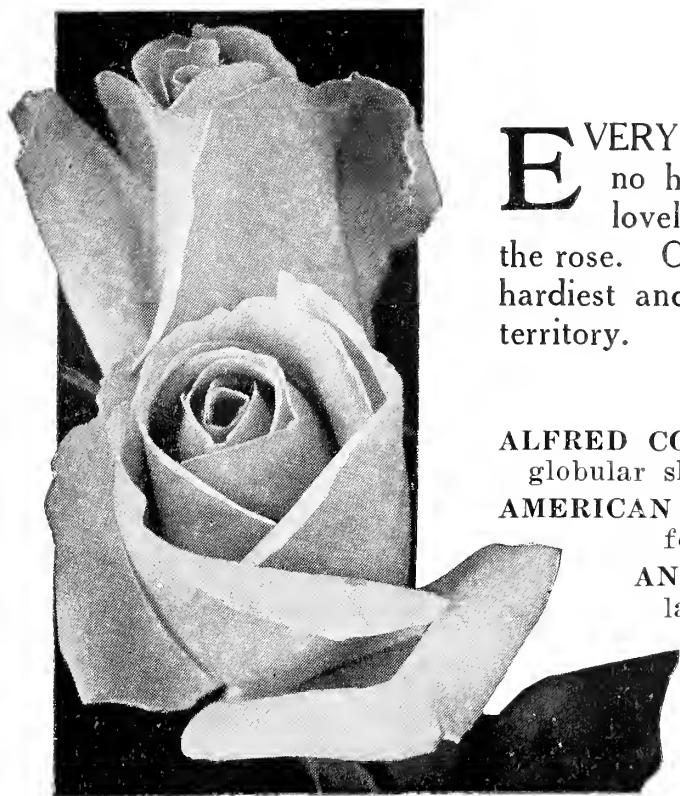
ALFRED COLOMB—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Deep pink approaching crimson, of exquisite form and fragrance, and large size.

ANNE De DIESBACH—Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

CLIO—One of the best; large, fine, globular form, flesh color, shading to rose in center; very vigorous.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—A beautiful velvety crimson shaded with rich maroon. Large, full flowers of delightful fragrance.



Frau Karl Druschki

FISHER HOLMES—Of elegant form and good substance, the deep velvety crimson flowers with their brilliant scarlet centers delight the eye of every rose lover.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen)—Pure paper-white, large and free flowering. A very handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage and strong upright growth. The bloom is of perfect form, on fine long stems. The finest rose in color, form and general finish. If after each blooming period the branches are cut back, Frau Karl Druschki will bloom continuously throughout the season.



American Beauty



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
Description on page 38

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant, and very free flowering.

PAUL NEYRON—Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant.

PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full.

SOLIEL d'Or (Sun of Gold)—A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; a very desirable sort. Price, all varieties, strong, field-grown.



Killarney

LADY HILLINGDON—Makes exquisite buds of deep apricot-yellow, shading to orange. A perfectly formed flower, free blooming and a Rose everyone admires as it comes on long stems, suitable for cutting for vases, and it is delightfully fragrant.

LA FRANCE—Both buds and flowers are of lovely form, grand size, and very highly perfumed. Color peach-blossom-pink, clouded with rosy flesh. This delightful old-fashioned variety is constantly in demand.

LOS ANGELES—Produces a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of petals; in richness of fragrance it equals in intensity the finest Marechal Niel. The buds are long and pointed.

MRS. AARON WARD—Fine Indian yellow, sometimes washed with salmon-rose. Flowers are full double and as attractive when full grown as in the bud state. The young foliage is a rich bronzy green. This Rose will probably produce more blooms for you than any other yellow H. T.



Gruss an Teplitz

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

GENERAL McARTHUR—For years this Rose has been one of the foremost of the red Hybrid Teas for bedding. It is a most continuous bloomer. It is deliciously scented and the blooms come on long stems, suitable for cutting.

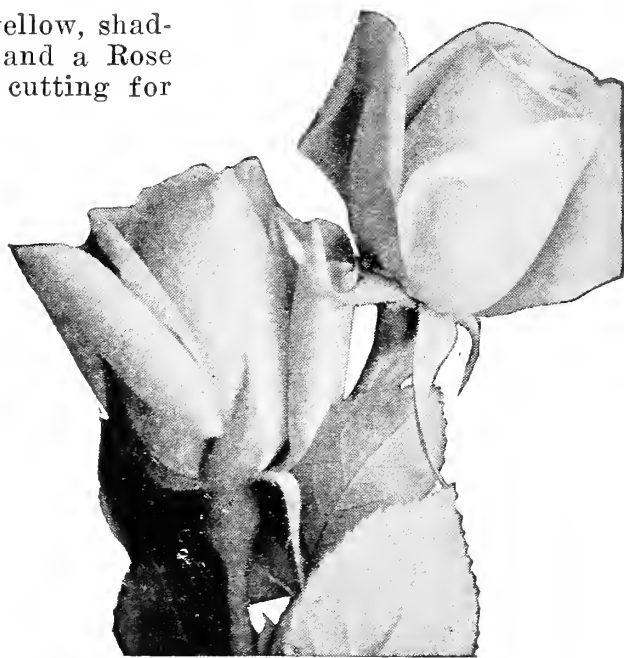
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Dark rich crimson, passing to velvety fiery red. An exceptionally free bloomer and one of the brightest colored red Roses grown. The canes are strong and vigorous, producing blooms constantly from June till frost. An almost continuous bloomer.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—The color is carmine on the outside, and imperial pink on the inside of the flower. The blooms are very large, perfectly formed, and highly perfumed. Plant an entire Rose-bed of this one kind. Very satisfactory for bedding.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This is one of the most beautiful Roses grown. Its extra-large, exquisitely formed flowers are borne singly on strong upright stems, making it very popular as a cut flower. Buds are long and the flowers very full, deep, and sweet-scented. Color, soft white, slightly tinged lemon-yellow.

KILLARNEY—Flowers intensely fragrant. The buds are large, long, and pointed. Color is exquisite—a brilliant imperial pink. A bed of these beauties in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten. An ideal Rose for cutting.

KILLARNEY WHITE and DOUBLE WHITE—Are recent and better sorts than the pink. Quite widely known.



Ophelia

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT—Large, full flowers and handsome buds. Color is clear, rich pink, finely edged with silvery rose. Fine for mass planting.

OPHELIA—Salmon-flesh color, shaded with rose. A splendid outdoor variety and one that should be planted freely for cutting as it blooms continuously. The color varies with the seasons and at times shades of soft yellow appear at the base of the petals, lending a peculiar richness to the flowers that is greatly admired.

RADIANCE—Extra hardy, vigorous and prolific; one of the best all-round garden roses. Its color is a beautiful blending of carmine-rose with shades of opal and copper.

RED RADIANCE—The wonderful, globular, heavy-stemmed "Radiance" duplicated in all respects except color; this sport form being a brilliant crimson.

SUNBURST—Color a rich cadmium-yellow, with orange-yellow center. A magnificent free-blooming variety, especially handsome in bud form. A vigorous grower with flowers of elongated cup shape. The plant is rather spreading in habit of growth and has few thorns. One of the most reliable yellows for cutting.

The Best Climbing Roses

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich red, fragrant, Very vigorous in growth and a prolific bloomer, having hundreds of perfect flowers open at one time.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 10 to 15 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

DR. W. VAN FLEET—No other climbing Rose has ever created such favorable comment as Dr. W. Van Fleet, for the flowers are so perfect in every way—form, color, delicate fragrance—and borne on such long strong stems. The splendid, hearty growth, beautiful shiny bronze-green foliage, crimson thorns, and perfect hardiness, added to the exquisite blooms, make this the choicest Rose in this class. The color is a remarkable, delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center. Flowers full and double, delicately perfumed; buds pointed; stems 12 to 18 inches long, fine for cutting.

DOROTHY PERKINS—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; individual flowers are larger than those of Crimson Rambler.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins)—This is identical with Pink and White Dorothy Perkins in growth and blooming qualities. The color is a brilliant crimson, making it one of the most showy roses grown.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—No other rose in any class can compare with it for brilliancy of color, which is a vivid scarlet. This color is maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. It makes a brilliant display during long season. Blooms are of medium size, semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of three to six flowers each. Plants are literally covered with flowers from top to bottom. It is of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.



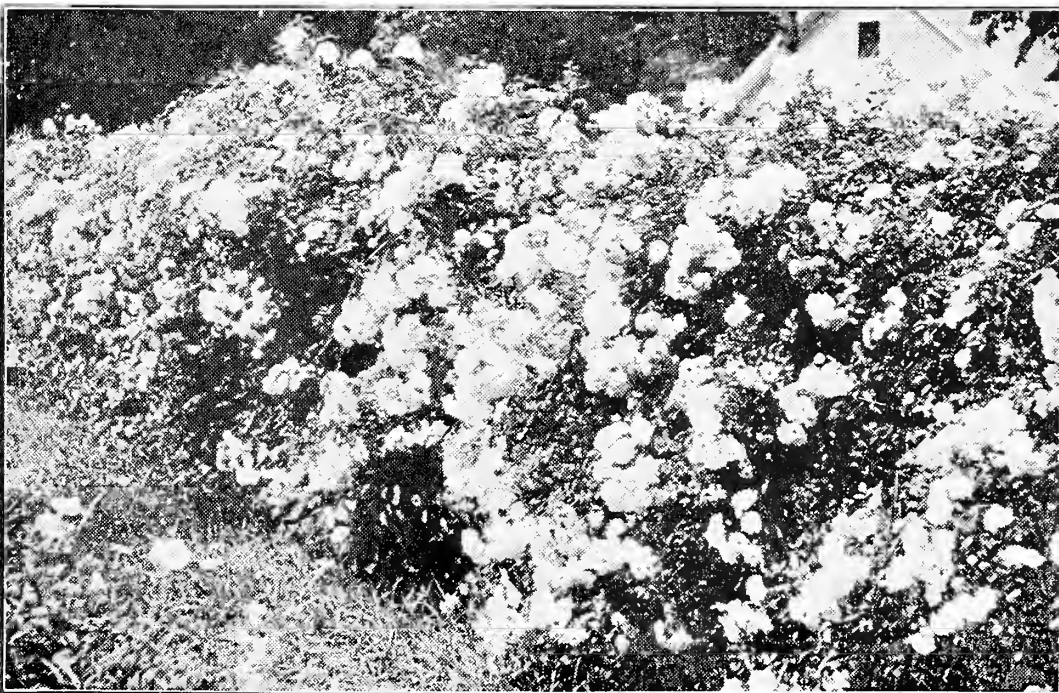
Dr. W. Van Fleet Roses

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties)—A rapid growing, almost thornless climber showing the blood of the Rambler, Polyantha and Tea parentage. Its innumerable flower clusters make a pretty show in June and July; at first, the soft pink of Clotilde Soupert, and later deepening to a bright red carmine rose.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—A beautiful white flowered counterpart to the pink Dorothy Perkins; vines are a sheet of white during blooming season; are good white roses.

WHITE RAMBLER—Flowers are pure white, very double and remain on the vine a long time.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Same as the Pink, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw color; very fragrant.

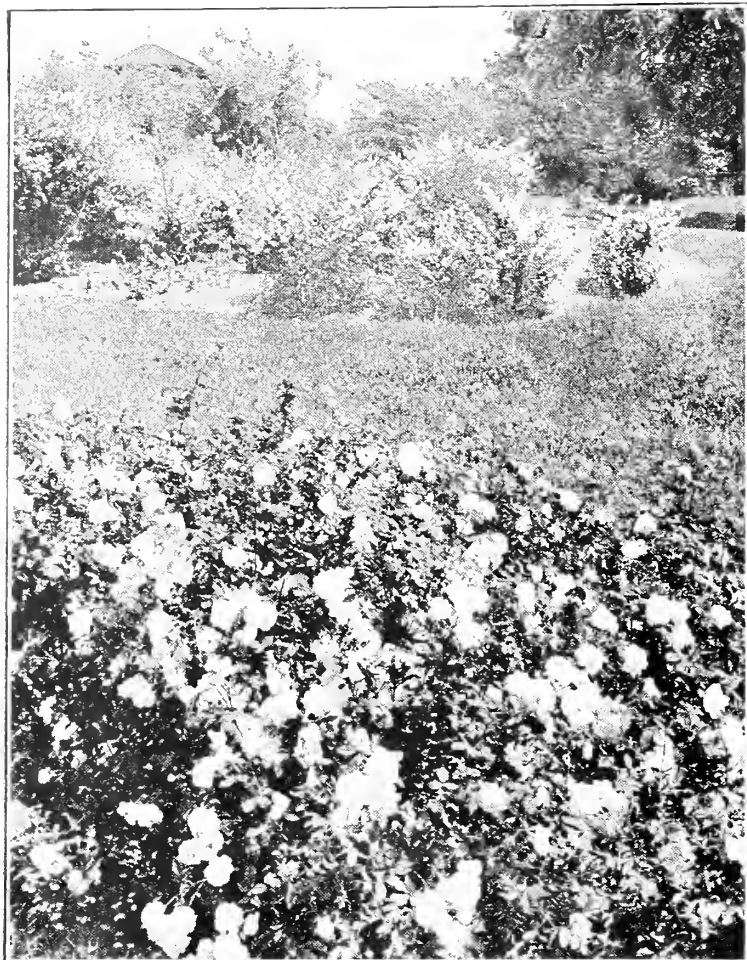


Hedge of Dorothy Perkins Roses

Miscellaneous Hardy Roses

MADAM PLANTIER—Flowers pure white of medium size; full, somewhat rosy in the bud form; produced in greatest abundance quite early in the season. The leaves are small; the bush hardy and spreading. Fine for masses, hedges, borders, cemeteries, etc.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Similar to above, but with flowers fuller and of better form. Bright yellow; the most double of this class. The earliest hardy yellow rose.



Madam Plantier (Description on page 39)

Baby Rambler Roses

BABY DOROTHY—In color and form resembles Dorothy Perkins. When in full bloom, plant almost hidden by the flowers.

BABY RAMBLER—One of the best hardy bedding roses; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson-pink.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. The same as Baby Rambler, with white flowers.

Rugosa Roses

The Rugosa Roses are especially suited for our northern climate, owing to their extreme hardiness and sturdy growth. The foliage of these Roses is most beautiful, being a shining, rich dark green and very wrinkled. The blossoms are usually single, but very large and showy, and followed in autumn with a profusion of beautiful orange-red or crimson fruits. The plants do well for seashore planting, mountains, or most anywhere. Excellent for hedges or for planting among shrubbery or hardy borders.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—This hybrid is unlike any other Rugosa in having the beauty and freedom of bloom of the Baby Ramblers, but with the rugged foliage and hardiness of the Rugosa. It was originated by a Holland nurseryman and introduced by F. J. Grootendorst, for whom it is named. In luxuriance of bloom, and in sturdiness, this rose has fairly leaped into the greatest popularity. It is the grandest of the red flowered Baby Ramblers, and blooms continually all summer. Splendid for low hedges or edgings.

RUGOSA ALBA—Single pure white flowers, highly scented, followed by pretty berries.

RUGOSA RUBRA—Foliage shiny bright green, flowers deep rose, produced in fine, large clusters. Beautiful bright red berries in autumn; excellent for planting on the lawn with shrubbery or in groups, or used for hedges.

Moss Roses

The great hardiness, together with the mossiness of the buds and stems of this group, make it a unique and beautiful group.

CRESTED MOSS—Pink, sweetly perfumed; beautifully crested buds.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white, blooms in clusters, double, beautiful, vigorous.

SALET—Clear rose color, very double, of vigorous growth and abundant bloom. Perpetual.



Mrs. Aaron Ward (Description on page 38)



A Wealth of Peonies in Bloom

Peonies

The Queen of the Garden

NO FLOWERS exceed the Peonies in popularity, and none are more easily grown. They are seldom attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich deep loam.

No hardy perennial is of more permanent value than the Peony. The first cost is the only cost, and they continue to increase in size and value for many years. The foliage is rich and of beautiful deep green color, which renders the plant very ornamental even when out of flower, and no other flowers are so well adapted for interior decoration and none make more massive color effect when planted in a border or in a bed on the lawn. Their popularity has increased during the past few years since the new improved varieties have been disseminated. Peonies range in color from cream and pure white through the various shades of pink and red to the deepest purple and maroon, in all possible combinations of tint and form.

Distance to plant, 2 to 2½ feet apart. For field culture rows should be 3½ to 4 feet apart.

Plant Peonies so that the tops of the crowns or eyes are three inches under the surface of the ground. A covering of leaves, straw or manure late in the fall will protect them during the winter. This should be removed early in the spring.

WHITE VARIETIES

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Large, full double bloom, color pure white with an occasional carmine spot; strong grower; one of the best of the white varieties. Early.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Medium size, loose globular flower with fine broad guard petals. Opens flesh white, fading to milk white. Center petals tipped with coral blotches. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra good in bud. The very best commercial white. Mid-season.

MARIE LEMOINE—Enormous, solid ivory-white

Deepening to chamois in center. Very fragrant. This exquisite flower stands absolutely at the head of late white Peonies.

MME. DE VERNEVILLE — Very large, finely formed, anemone shaped flower. Guard petals sulphur white. Center petals rose-white with carmine touches. Flower of good substance. Stems long and strong. An ideal cut flower. Later than Festiva Maxima and equal if not superior in beauty. Pleasing fragrance. We consider this one of the best whites if not the best.

PINK VARIETIES

EDULIS SUPERBA—Pink. Large, loose crown type. Bright pink with slight violet shadings at base of petals. Fragrant. Early, strong and upright in habit, very free bloomer. Best early commercial pink.

FLORAL TREASURE—Pink. Large, compact bloomer of a delicate all one color pink, borne in great profusion on erect, medium length stems. One of the best all-around peonies. Extra fine as a commercial sort. Fine to plant for low hedge where one color is desired. Mid-season. Extra.

GRANDIFLORA—Pink. Very large, flat rose type. Very fragrant. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Many consider this the best late variety of its color.

MME. GEISSLER—Pink. Rose type, compact, imbricated, well formed bloom on strong, erect stems. Color glossy pink, shading to bright bengal rose on base of petals; fine, large, very double, globular, imbricated, massive and imposing. Mid-season.



Festiva Maxima (See page 36)

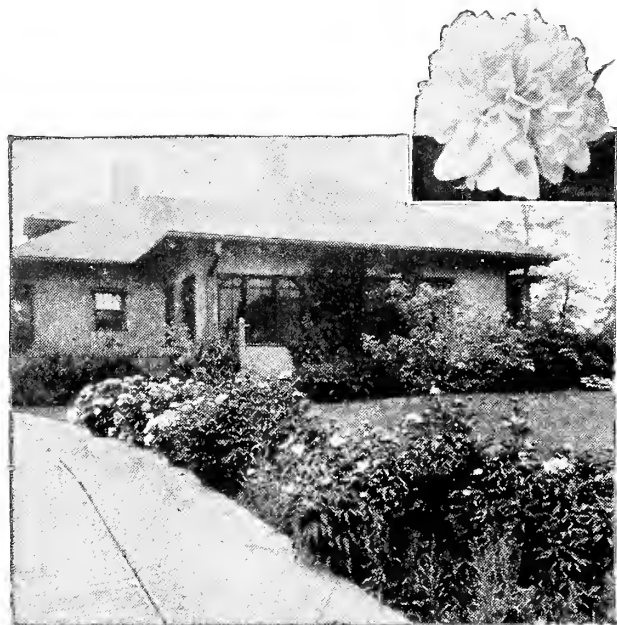
MONSIEUR JULES ELIE—Pink. Very large, compact bomb type. Large guard petals surrounding a great dome of incurved petals. Glossy flesh pink shading to a deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery sheen. Strong stems of medium height. Very fragrant. This, in our opinion, is the most beautiful of the bomb-shaped peonies. A long keeper. Early.

PERFECTION—Pink. Rose type, very late. Very large double flowers of perfect shape. Delicate shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrant, vigorous, upright grower. Very good.

RED VARIETIES

DELACHEI—Red. Late mid-season, compact, rose type. Deep purple, crimson reflex, a very sure and free bloomer. One of the best of the dark reds.

FELIX CROUSSE—Red. Large, compact. Deep rose red. Fragrant. Strong robust grower. Free bloomer. Called by many growers the best one-color red in cultivation. Medium season.



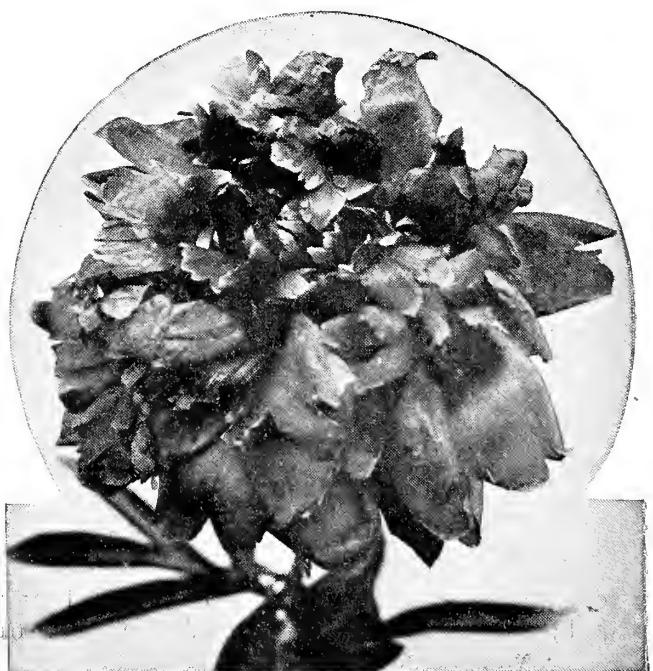
Border of Peonies

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT—Red. Large flower of semi-rose type. Dark amaranth red showing stamens. Plant of medium height. Mid-season.

KARL ROSENFELD—Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson. Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Mid-season. A very brilliant and striking variety. Slightly fragrant, agreeable. Splendid keeper as cut flower.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA—Red. A large, round bloom of vivid crimson. This is the old deep bright red peony of the old-time garden. Earliest of all good peonies. Very desirable in this latitude, as it is generally in

bloom on Decoration Day. The red "pin-ey" of our grandmothers' garden. As good as the new varieties and earlier. Nothing to take its place.



Rubra Superba

RUBRA SUPERBA—Large, compact, informal rose type; deep rose-carmine or crimson, fragrant; medium grower and bloomer; very late; considered the best of very late varieties.



Edulis Superba



Shasta Daisies

Hardy Perennial Plants

THESE can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn, as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall-growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect. Soil should be kept well fertilized. A light covering of coarse, strawy manure or something that will not pack is beneficial in winter.

ANCHUSA ITALICA

Bearing panicles of clear sky-blue flowers; a very useful perennial growing three feet high and blooms freely from June until September if not allowed to seed.

ANEMONE JAPONICA

A splendid late summer flower ranging in height from 1 to 2 feet depending on variety. The white and different shades of pink are the colors preferred.

ASTER (Hardy)

Known as Michaelmas Daisy. Various shades of blue, blooming July, August and September.

ASTER TATARICUS

TATARIAN ASTER—Very tall growing; excellent for the hardy border because of its late flowering. Blossoms purplish.

BOLTONIA—(var. *Latisquama*)

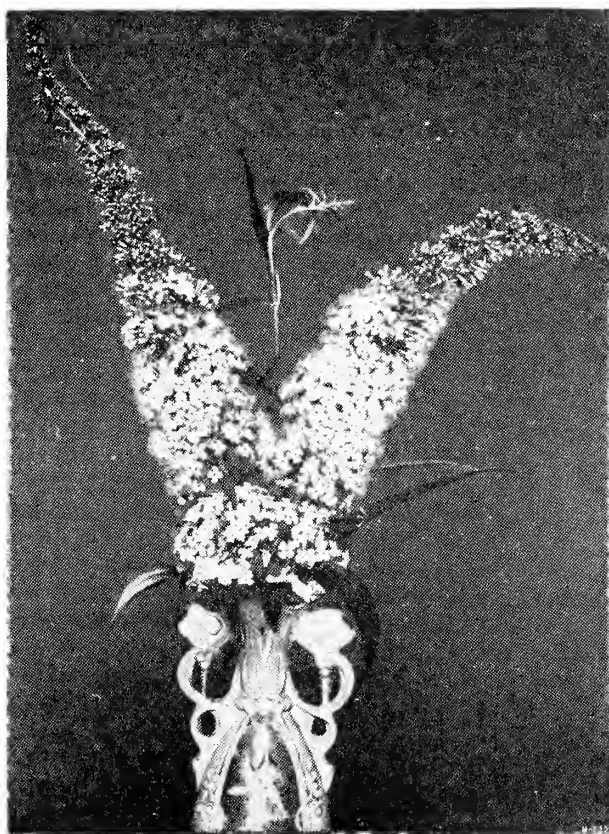
Aster-like flowers in a broad head; rosy purple; free blooming, showy and fine; 5 feet; July to October.

BUTTERFLY BUSH—*Buddleia*

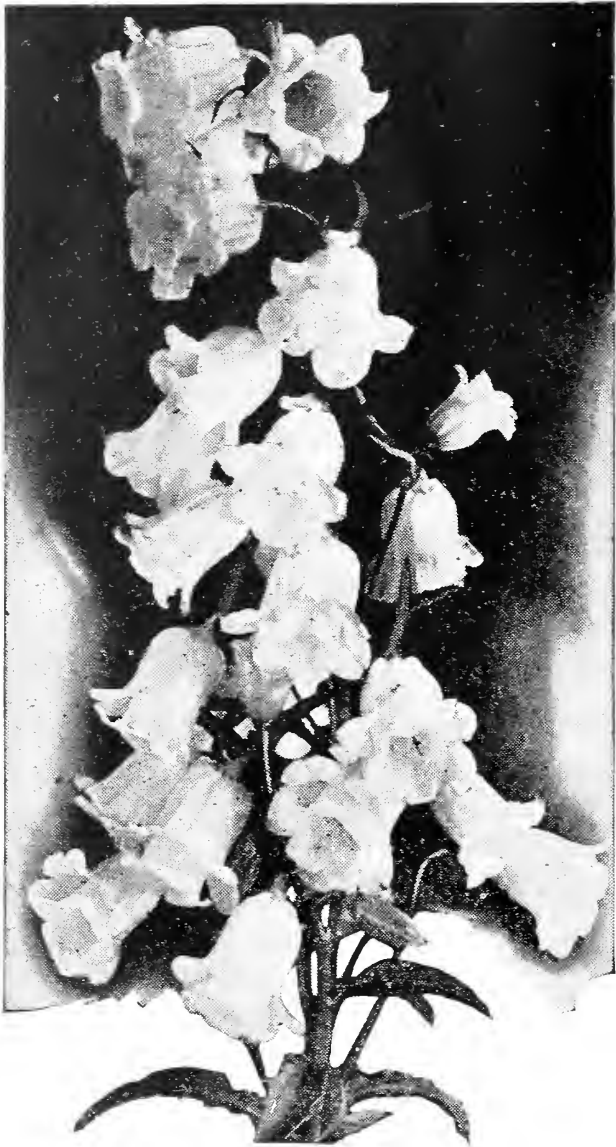
So named because blooms attract large numbers of butterflies. This fact makes the plant very interesting, especially to children. Matures first year and lies down like a peony. Blooms profusely, lilac colored tapering panicles, 6 to 10 inches long. Height 3 to 4 feet.

ACHILLEA PTARMICA

"The Pearl," Milfoil—Bears great masses of small pure white flowers on long stems, all summer. Fine for cutting. Height 12 to 18 inches.



Butterfly Bush



Campanula—Canterbury Bell

SHASTA DAISY

Large, snowy-white flowers four inches across; in bloom all summer; a good cut-flower variety.



Delphinium

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

Among the showiest and most profuse bloomers. The plants are compact, growing from 12 to 18 inches tall; begin blooming in June and continue until frost. Flowers in rich shades of dark red and yellow.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Lavender, mahogany, pink, red, white and yellow. This class of beautiful plants is now so universally popular for outdoor bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give them a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grows from two to three feet high.

CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bell

A good garden flower producing a great profusion of gaily colored blooms. Assorted colors.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA

Tickseed. Flowers rich golden yellow. Blooms continuously. Good for cutting. Height 2 to 3 feet.

DESMODIUM—Penduliflorum

A beautiful Japanese perennial, with clover-like foliage and long, pendulous racemes of rosy-purple flowers. The stems are four feet long, and in early autumn are literally loaded with the flowers. Very hardy and showy, and a fine plant for growing in front of shrubbery.



Golden Glow

GOLDEN GLOW

We call attention to this notable novelty and offer it as the finest herbaceous border plant introduced for many years. It is of easy growth and is giving complete satisfaction. But few plants can vie with it in attractiveness. There is no floral novelty before the public to be compared to it for effectiveness and worth.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA (Baby's Breath)

Two or three feet in height and most graceful in effect, with list-like white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air for grace and harmony to any arrangement. Blooms July to September.

HIBISCUS—Mallow Marvel

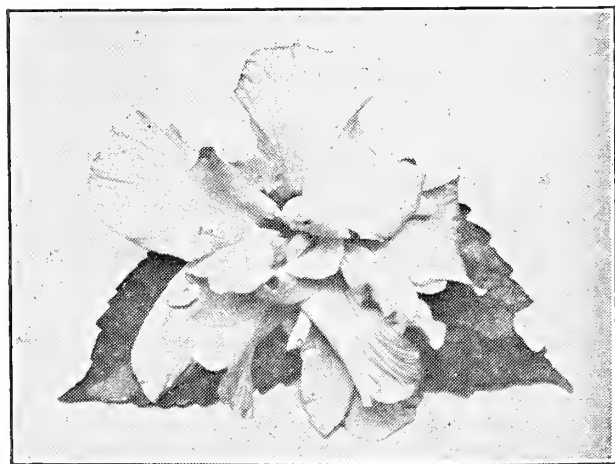
Without exception the finest production in the Hardy Plant line in years. They make a bush-like growth from 5 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across. The flowers are of enormous size, frequently 8 to 10 inches in diameter, ranging in color from fiery crimson through various shades of red, pink and white. It should be in every garden, as it is perfectly hardy, will thrive in any locality or kind of soil, and blooms continuously from July until late fall. Can furnish in separate colors red, pink or white.



Hollyhocks

HOLLYHOCKS

These beautiful, much appreciated flowers make excellent screens and their tall flowering spikes and gay colors make them very decorative. We have them in double, and single flowers in assorted colors pink, white, red and yellow.



Hibiscus

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (Convallaria)

This is often starved and neglected and relegated to some poor corner, but this popular and fragrant subject, like most other plants, repays for being well treated, and if the bed is given a liberal top-dressing of well decayed manure in fall or early spring it will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. The stock we offer is strong clumps, especially suited for outdoor planting, which should be done before the end of April.

IRIS GERMANICA

German Iris

The tall, sword-like leaves are interesting in themselves until the gorgeous flowers, with their unusual form, their beautiful variegation, and numerous shades of color, make their appearance in May. We have a great number of different varieties, in all colors.

IRIS KAEMPFERI

Japanese Iris

In June and July, the 2-to-3-foot flower-stems are topped with flat, expanded, lightly poised, blossoms 6 to 9 inches across, in rich color combinations of white, blue, purple, lavender-pink, lilac, yellow, and maroon. And the plants are hardy, requiring no protection in the coldest winters. Spreads rapidly.



Iris

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

Common Yucca

The broad, sword-like, evergreen leaves of this plant make it effective in low groups, or for edging. Flowering spikes often 8 feet tall, bearing hundreds of creamy white flowers.



Lilies-of-the-Valley

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

Phlox is one of the most easily grown hardy perennials, and the large number of beautiful varieties now offered makes it especially desirable. These noble flowers are not only beautiful as individuals, but the cheerful appearance of our gardens during the summer and autumn months is much indebted to them. They succeed in any position or soil, and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border or as large clumps or beds on the lawn. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness and the extended time of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring, make them especially valuable for garden planting. The perennial Phlox usually commences to bloom in early summer, and are brilliant with color until after several frosts have come.

Bridesmaid—White with crimson eye.

Champs Elysee—Rich purplish crimson.

Eclaireur—Tall, brilliant rosy magenta, large lighter halo.

F. G. von Lassburg—Purest waxy white, large trusses.

Isabey—Salmon pink.

Lothair—Bright crimson.

Miss Lingard—The finest white. Very early.

Rheinlander—Salmon pink, claret eye.

Richard Wallace—Pure white, with maroon eye.

Rijnstroom—Beautiful clear pink. Very fine.

Rosenberg—Carmine-violet with red eye.

R. P. Struthers—Showy rosy carmine with claret eye.

Sunset—Dark rosy red.

Thor—Largest salmon pink, with scarlet glow.

Widar—Large reddish violet, white eye.



Phlox

Spray Calendar

When to Spray, What to Use

Insect or Disease	Plant Attacked	What to Spray With	First Spraying
Codling Moth	Apple, Pear	Arsenate of Lead	Just before calyx cups close
San Jose Scale		Scalecide Standard Sulphur	
Oyster Shell Bark Louse	Apple, mainly	Lime Solution	When leaves are off the tree
Peach Moth or Twig Borer	Peach	Standard Sulphur-Lime Solution	When leaves are off the tree
Woolly Aphis	Apple	Scalecide, 1 part to 20 parts water	When the insects appear
Aphis	Roses and plants	Scalecide, 1 part to 40 parts water	When the insects appear
Cabbage Worm	Cabbage	Aphiscide, Fir Tree Oil Soap	Just as soon as the insects appear
Cabbage Aphis	Cabbage	Bug Death (non-poisonous)	Before the worms eat into the cabbage
Slug	Pear, Cherry, Peas	Scalecide, 1 part to 40 parts water	When the insects appear
Thrips	Roses	Slug Shot, or Bug Death	When the insects appear
Cottony Scale	Pear, Currant	Thrip Juice, or Aphiscide	When insects become cottony (May)
Scab	Apple, Pear	Scalecide, 1 part to 40 parts water	Just before blossoms open
Blackspot Canker	Apple	Bordeaux	Immediately after leaves fall
Leaf Curl	Peach	Bordeaux, double strength	
Mildew	Gooseberry	Standard Sulphur-Lime Solution	Before buds burst
		Potassium Sulphide, 1 ounce to 2 gallons water	Just as buds burst

Lime and Sulphur

Lime and sulphur thoroughly and properly applied as a winter spray will do much to avoid many of the troubles of the orchardist. Its action as an effectual cure and preventive for fungus diseases and injurious insects is established beyond doubt, and very little Bordeaux will be needed later, if the winter spraying has been properly done.

Gummosis—Lime and sulphur solution is also the most efficient of all known agents in the control and prevention of gummosis in cherry trees.

Black Leaf “40”

For summer spraying this new tobacco preparation is the most satisfactory and effective against aphides and other insects.

Distances Recommended for Planting

Apples (Standard)	25 to 40 ft. each way	Currants	5 feet x 3 feet
Pears (Standard)	20 to 35 ft. each way	Gooseberries	5 feet x 3 feet
Quince	15 ft. each way	Strawberries (hills)	36 in. x 18 in.
Peaches	18 to 24 ft. each way	Strawberries (matted rows)	48 in. x 12 in.
Plums	15 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes	8 x 8 to 10 x 12 feet
Cherries	25 to 40 ft. each way	Asparagus	4 x 1 ft.
Blackberries	6 feet x 4 feet	Rhubarb	4 x 2 ft.
Raspberries	6 feet x 3 feet		

Number of Plants per Acre at Various Distances

In planting trees the greater distance should be given in the richer soils.

DISTANCE APART	Square Method	Triangular	DISTANCE APART	Square Method	Triangular
1 foot apart each way	43,560	50,300	15 feet apart each way	193	223
2 feet apart each way	10,890	12,575	16 feet apart each way	170	196
4 feet apart each way	2,722	3,143	20 feet apart each way	108	125
6 feet apart each way	1,210	1,397	25 feet apart each way	70	81
9 feet apart each way	537	620	30 feet apart each way	48	55
10 feet apart each way	435	502	40 feet apart each way	27	31

RULE SQUARE METHOD—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows; this gives the number of square feet for each plant or hill, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) gives the number of plants or trees to an acre.

RULE TRIANGULAR METHOD—Divide the number required to the acre “square method” by the decimal .866. The result will be number of plants required to the acre by triangular planting.

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Before
Landscaping

*He who sows the ground with care and diligence
Acquires a greater stock of religious merit
Than he could gain by the repetition of ten thousand
prayers.*
—Zoroaster



After
Landscaping

*Like a lane into heaven
That leads from a dream
—Janier*

